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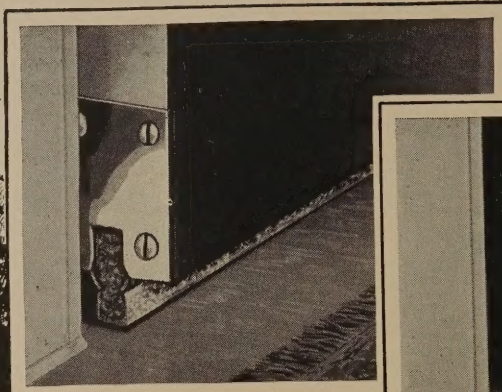
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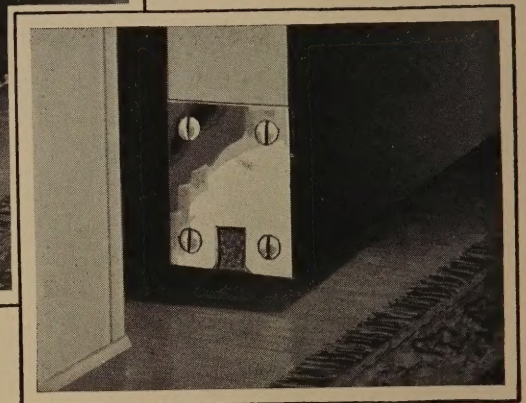
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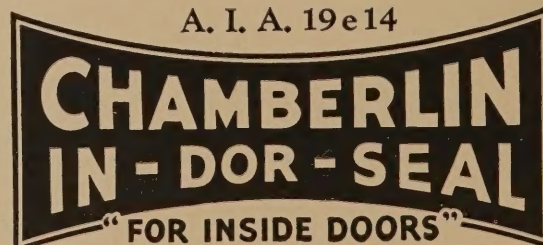
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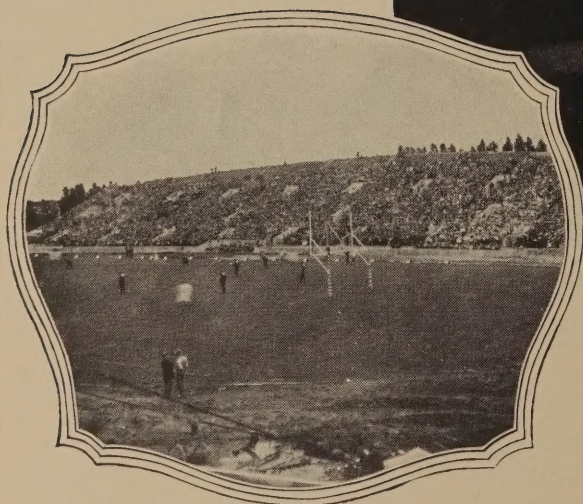
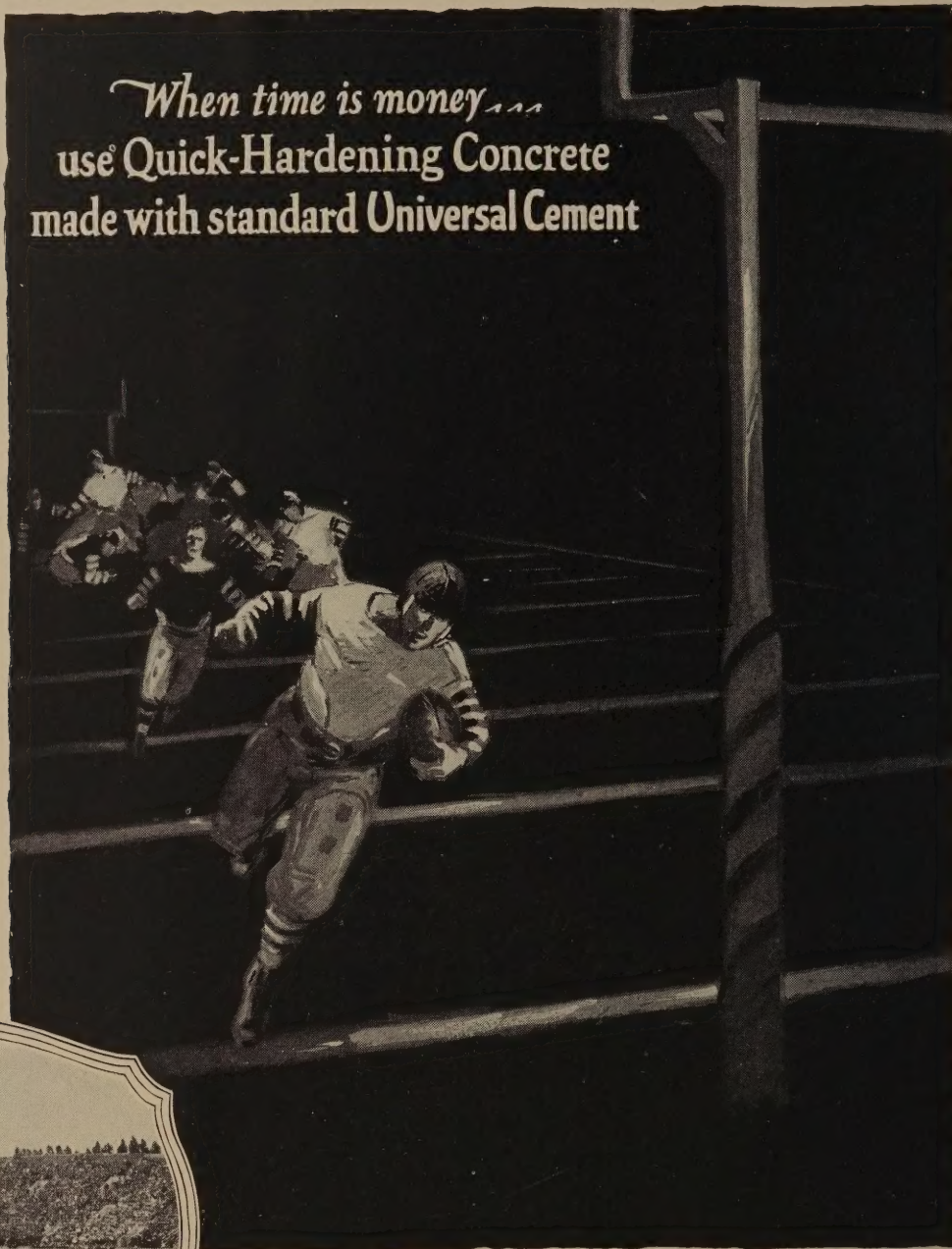
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THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

WITH WHICH IS CONSOLIDATED THE ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW

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JANUARY 5, 1927

NUMBER 2512

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HOUSE AT MONTCLAIR, N. J.	C. C. Wendehack 3 PLATES

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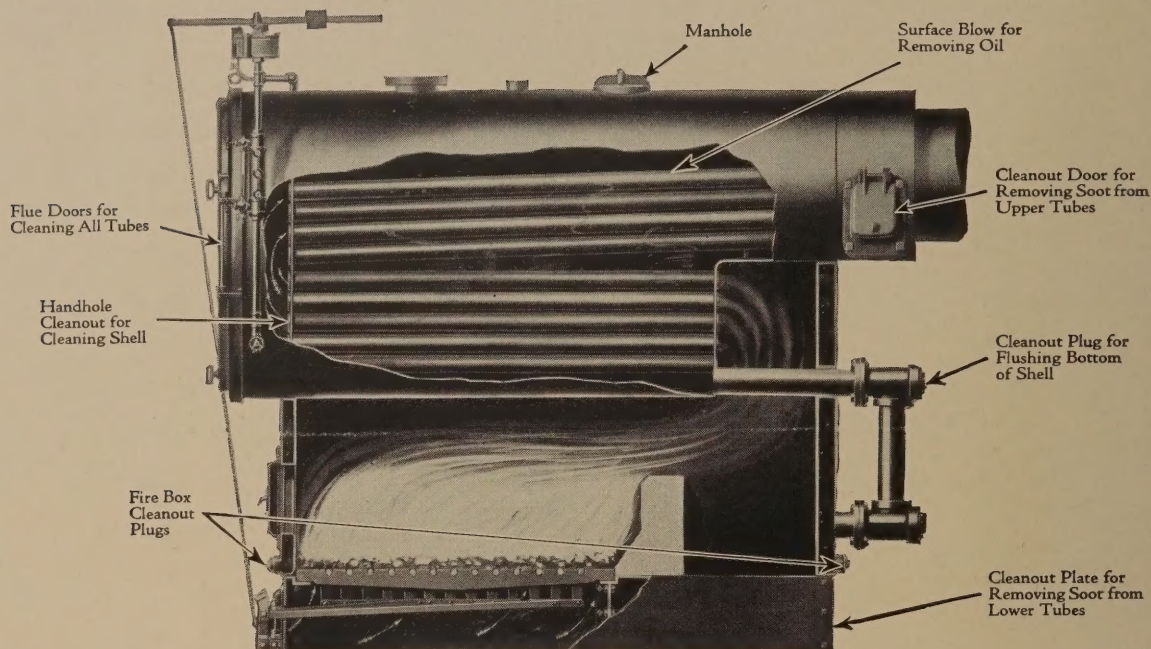
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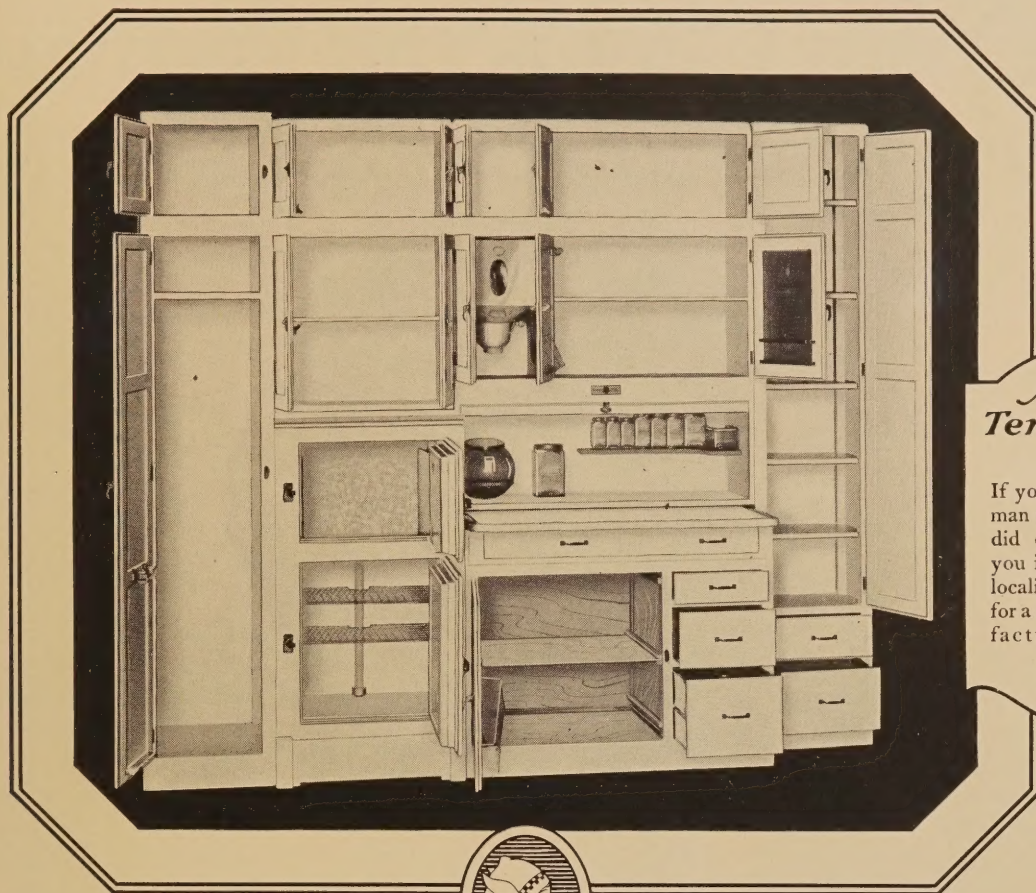
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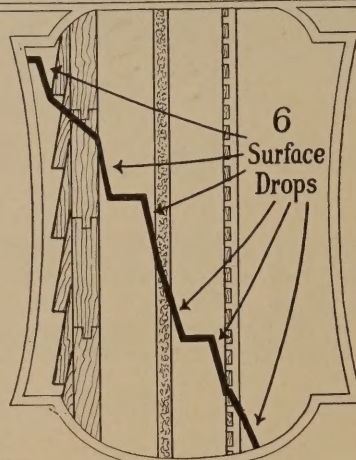
A FLAX-LI-NUM insulated house costs one-third less to heat than an uninsulated house. Every year the owner of a FLAX-LI-NUM insulated house enjoys this substantial saving in heating cost.

In the hottest days of summer, the FLAX-LI-NUM insulated house is comfortably cool, upstairs and down.

Specify FLAX-LI-NUM in houses you design. Give your clients the benefit of this permanent economy and comfort.

The small investment for FLAX-LI-NUM is repaid in only a few years.

As a matter of fact, FLAX-LI-NUM insulation costs the owner nothing. Its use does not increase the "down" payment, nor does it increase the sum to be paid each month, by more than a few dollars. Yet the money saved each year by FLAX-LI-NUM may easily amount to one or two hundred dollars.



FLAX-LI-NUM is installed half-way between the inner and outer walls, thus giving two additional surface resistances.

FLAX-LI-NUM is easily installed as the house is being built. To correctly apply it to side walls of houses already completed is almost impossible. Economize, if need be, on those things that can be added later — but be sure to give your clients the permanent economy of FLAX-LI-NUM insulation.

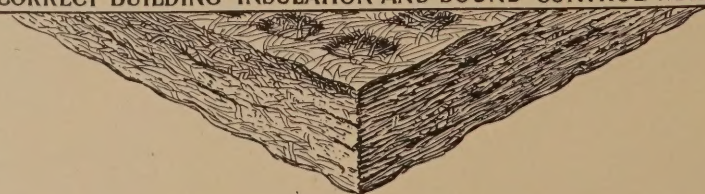
The permanence of FLAX-LI-NUM and the efficiency of this material have been proved for more than seventeen years. Being made solely from purified flax fibre, FLAX-LI-NUM cannot rot. Coming in semi-rigid sheets, it is easy to handle and install. It never warps nor cracks.

Being installed half-way between the outer and inner walls, the FLAX-LI-NUM method creates two additional surface resistances. Not only is FLAX-LI-NUM a superior material, but its method gives the highest efficiency.

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THE PRACTICE OF ARCHITECTURE

THE practice of architecture is probably today, more than ever before, a matter of barter and trade. The monies invested in building structures demand a return service which represents full value. This value is measured in the adaptability of the structure to its use, its durability and its appearance. These three factors are the fundamentals of correct planning and to render adequate service it appears to be essential that the architect should fully qualify himself to meet these basic requirements.

1. The business of architecture is inseparable from the profession of architecture. Together they comprehend the originating, promoting, designing, planning, directing and controlling the construction of buildings and their appurtenances.
2. To develop a general demand for architectural service—without which only limited opportunities for practice will be presented—the architect must, as an individual and collectively, employ proper and effective means to create a universal appreciation of its intrinsic value.
3. To perform his function fully, the architect must organize, equip and operate his business so as to render complete service in the production of plans and specifications for everything embraced in the construction, equipment and furnishing of buildings.
4. He must furnish complete and detailed supervision of construction and be closely identified with it. He must be responsible financially, as well as morally, for all of his acts, including the correctness of design, the completeness and accuracy of plans, specifications and details, and the construction of the building in accordance therewith; his responsibility to be contingent only on his being accorded freedom in deciding all matters of structural design, mechanical equipment and the selection of materials and workmen.
5. He must control and regulate the business affairs of the building operation so as to safeguard all interests. He must be just and impartial in deciding all controversies within his jurisdiction, but where his own interests are involved he must submit the controversy to arbitration.

(Reprinted from The American Architect issue of November 27, 1918)



TEMPLE OF NIKE APTEROS, ATHENS

FROM THE ORIGINAL PHOTOGRAPH BY WALTER F. BOGNER, 40TH HOLDER, ROTCH TRAVELING SCHOLARSHIP

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

FOUNDED 1876

SHALER LANE HOUSES FOR THE HARVARD HOUSING TRUST *KILHAM, HOPKINS & GREELEY, Architects*

CONSIDERABLE publicity has attended the completion of the Shaler Lane apartments for married graduate students at Harvard University. Designed to meet a peculiar need, they may become of importance as one solution of the general housing problem. Accordingly, a description of the houses and a word of explanation concerning the housing situation in Cambridge may be of interest.

In the last few years the Cambridge-Boston sub-

way has brought Cambridge twenty-five minutes nearer to Boston. A great increase in suburban population in Cambridge has followed, particularly in parts adjacent to Harvard University. A generation ago undergraduate and graduate students found no great difficulty in securing lodgings. They spilled over comfortably from the college dormitories into the dwelling houses within easy reach of the College Yard. But this kind of supplementary



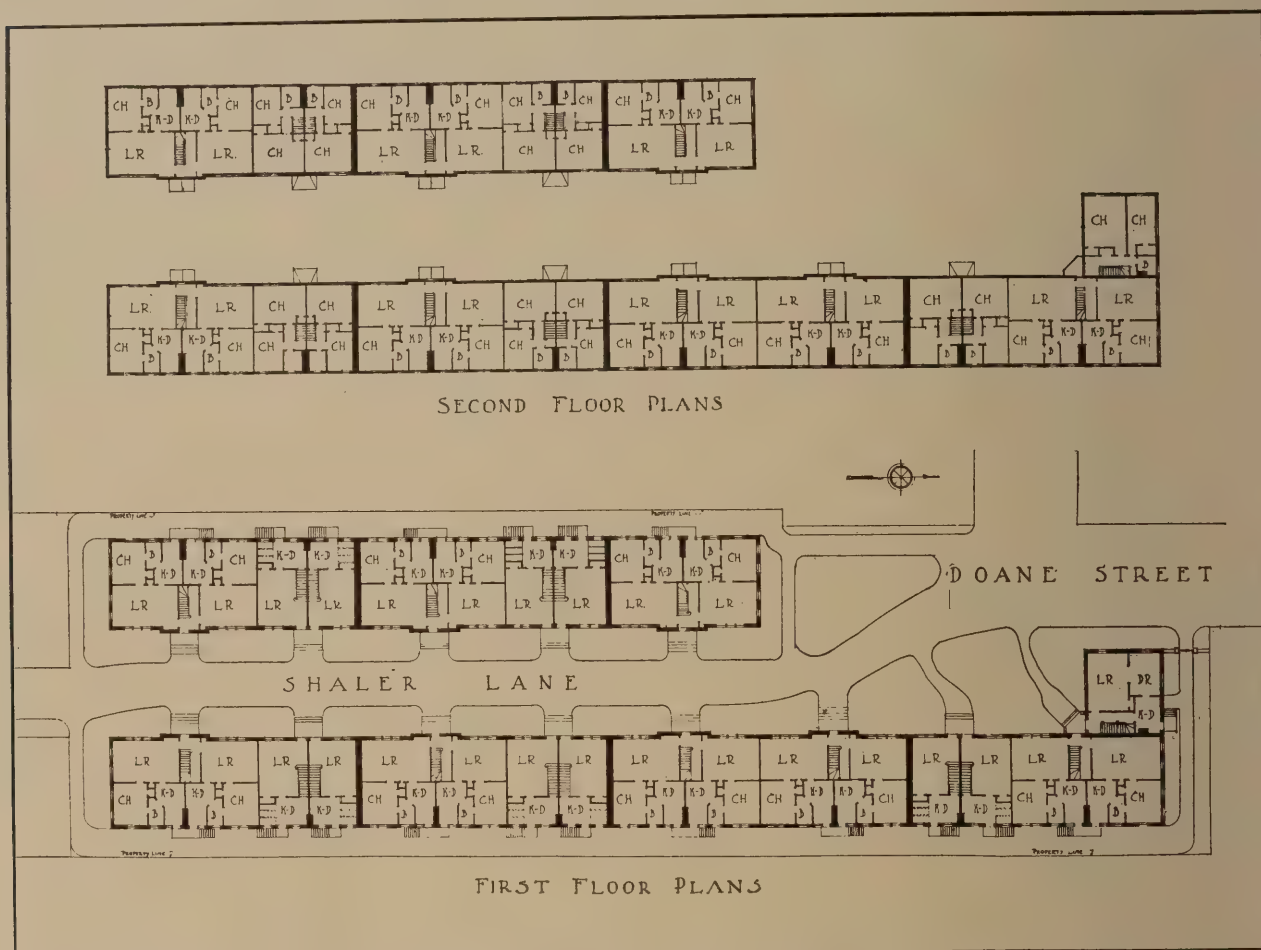
SHALER LANE

(Copyright, 1927, The Architectural & Building Press, Inc.)

housing has practically disappeared. The undergraduate has been perhaps sufficiently well cared for by the University itself. The Freshmen Dormitories recently built take care of a good proportion of all the men entering, and various kinds of accommodation make for the comfort of all those undergraduates who do not live in the dormitories. But the plight of the married graduate student is hard indeed. He must find accommodations adequate not only for himself, but also for his wife and perhaps

On May 4, 1926, a contract was signed for houses for forty-three families. These were immediately oversubscribed, 45%, after a very brief and incomplete notification or advertisement of the project, had been sent to a portion of the graduates only. On September 15, the houses were occupied.

This housing development is based on the discovery that owing to building law, fire, and convenience requirements, it had become no longer economical to build many storied apartment houses



FIRST AND SECOND FLOOR PLANS

for children. Many people, even those connected with the University, have been slow to realize how acute have been the sufferings of the married graduate students owing to lack of proper housing.

These conditions have been pressing for solution and in answer to their demand the Harvard Housing Trust was formed a year ago, entirely independent of the University. The Trust secured idle land within a mile of the University, upon which to make its first experiment. The land provided a suitable site only on the assumption that a sufficient area could be controlled and developed to dominate the neighborhood and insure throughout its whole extent a new character of development. This control was acquired.

for the kind of use required by the graduate students. Such multiple apartments require fireproof construction in the full technical sense, double egress,—a costly thing,—elevators, deep excavation, waterproofing and many other items that add to the building costs, and carry them above the cost of the simple two story dwelling house.

The Shaler Lane buildings are accordingly only two stories high. They are built of brick, and face each other across a miniature street or lane, after the fashion of many a picturesque village in old England.

There are two principal types, a single two story house with living room, kitchen and dinette, two bedrooms and a bath, renting at \$55.00 per month,



A TYPICAL SHALER LANE DOORWAY



A CORNER OF SHALER LANE

and an apartment containing living room, kitchen dinette, bedroom and bath, renting at \$39.00 per month.

A plan of the layout is shown herewith, and views giving an idea of the scale and simplicity of the exteriors. No attempt has been made to make these little houses look as if they were built in 1066, 1492 or even 1775. They have been worked out along natural lines to meet a modern need.

Compared to existing available rents they offer to the student prices that are more advantageous than anything within striking distance of the University.

Instead of one room at \$65.00 a month, which was the best available accommodation that

could be secured by one student, the Shaler Lane units afford four rooms and bath for \$55.00 plus the cost of coal, which latter item should not exceed \$4.50. On this basis the student moves out of an old and not particularly wholesome room at \$65.00 into a whole new house with four sunny rooms at \$59.50, or into an apartment with three rooms and a bath at a monthly rental of \$39.00 plus coal at perhaps \$3.50 or \$4.00.

These new values are provided, not by any endowed or partially endowed agent, but as a sound interest-bearing business proposition. They demonstrate the fact that a crying need in housing married students in our crowded university communities can be met.

FLASHING SIGNS

SURELY our present comparative freedom from the flashing nightmares of Piccadilly Circus and Cambridge Circus will open people's eyes to the harm done in rendering London vulgar by night and of defacing our buildings with permanent scaffolding to support these flashing vulgarities, states *The Builder*, London. Illuminations used decorously

and with taste add materially to the cheerfulness of a town, and we should be sorry to see all illuminated advertising disappear. But our present-day acceptances are too often silly, ugly, and vulgar. Fortunately a growing public demand for freedom to enjoy its surroundings must, in time, modify these unsightly signs; but the time seems to be ripe for concerted action to accelerate the process of eliminating vulgarity.



ST. GEORGE OF PRINCETON, BY A. STIRLING CALDER, SCULPTOR
ERECTED IN THE NEW DORMITORY OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, ZANTZINGER, BORIE N MEDARY, ARCHITECTS



THE PREACHER—A STUDY IN DRAPERY, BY A. STIRLING CALDER, SCULPTOR

MAYA ARCHITECTURE*

OUR friends, the Maya archaeologists, are calling attention to the fact that the archaeology of the Old World has been worn threadbare and that we should wake up to the realization that we have at our very doors vestiges of a forgotten race with an art so fine and so inspiring as worthy to be proclaimed from the very house top. It is not only alive, inspiring, but indigenous as well, and really our own, the first great American art. But they warn us we should not blindly copy but should study carefully and try to assimilate and thus carry on the renaissance that was begun in Yucatan in the eleventh century.

Already certain American architects have realized its possibilities and that it has enough points in common with the Spanish to be used in conjunction with it. Kelsey and Cret were the first we know who realized this, as shown in the patio of the Pan-American Building and in its annex. And these buildings were erected some years ago. Among others who have used Maya details to enrich otherwise modern buildings are Alfred C. Bossom and Henry Hornbostel.

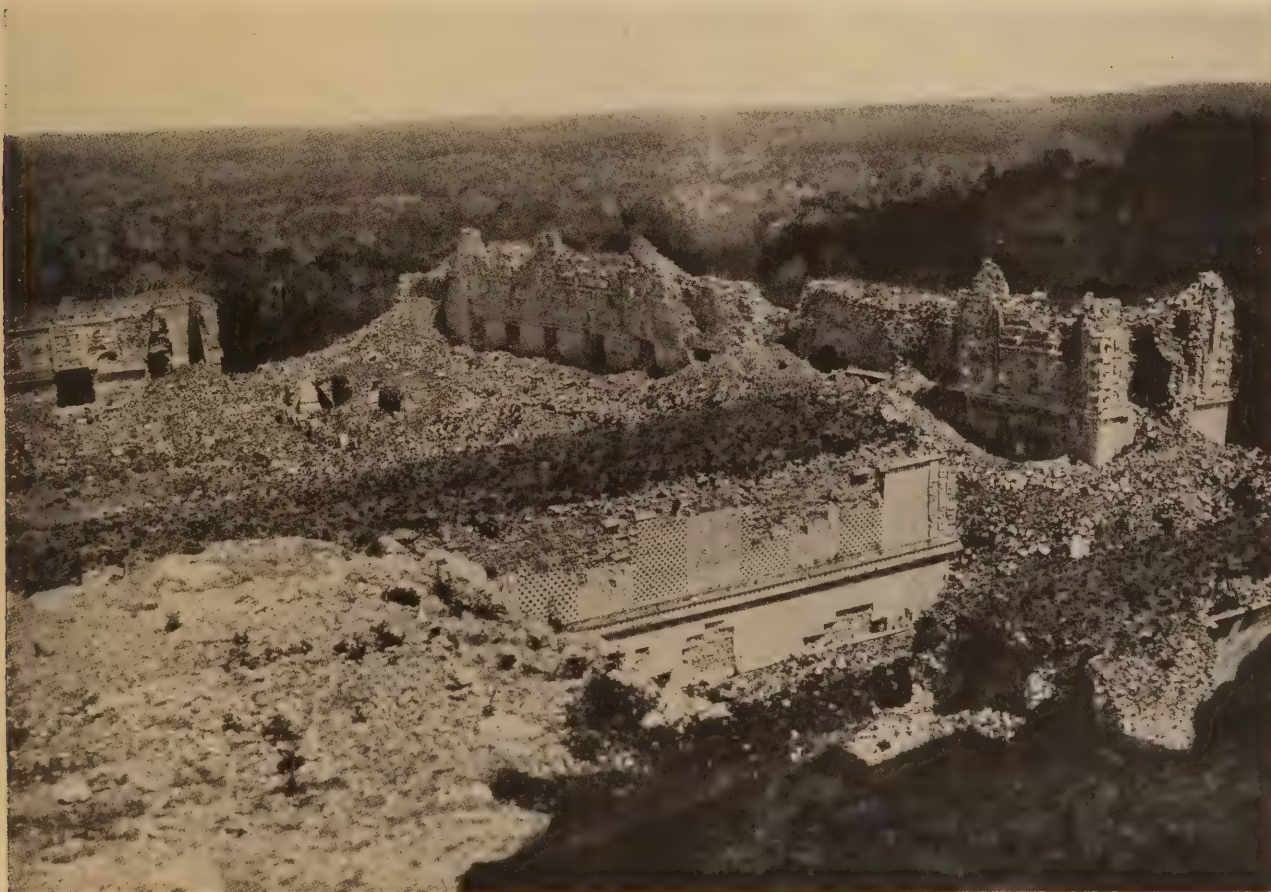
The first American building we know to be

erected entirely in the Maya style is the so-called Aztec Hotel, at Monrovia, California, by Robt. B. Stacy-Judd. Its name is somewhat of a misnomer and was so called only because the owner and architect thought that name was better known than "Maya." The practical requirements of the problem made the use of the Maya style very difficult and while the exterior is perhaps not all the designer could hope for, the interior is full of originality and promise. It is a pleasure to see what care and study have been put in every detail; even the furniture, the upholstery and the hangings have received the loving touch of the designer.

The lovers of this art claim that its architecture is so fine and with an ornamentation so highly conventionalized as to make it comparable with that of any style. Even the architectural schools are recognizing its position in the field of art, and the next problem in archaeology of the Beaux-Arts Institute calls for the design of a Maya temple.

We are forced to the belief, from the number of capable men all over the country who are working in this style, that the first great American art is coming into its own and that we are on the verge of a second Maya renaissance.

* *Maya Architecture*. By George Oakley Totten. Full cloth with gilt color titles. 250 pages, size 12 x 16 inches, with over one hundred plates, many of them in color. Washington, D. C., The Maya Press.



THE SO-CALLED CASA DE MONJAS OR NUNNERY QUADRAI GLE, UXMAL



A KING IN ALL HIS GLORY

THIS STATUE, COMPLETE WHEN FOUND, IS THE GREATEST SINGLE FIND EVER MADE IN THE MAYA AREA. REPRODUCED FROM A PHOTOGRAPH COLORED BY GEORGE OAKLEY TOTTEN



DETAIL. PALACE OF THE GOVERNOR, UXMAL

The latest contribution to Maya art is to be found in a sumptuous volume, the work of George Oakley Totten, A.M., A.I.A., S.B.A.A., and also a member of the Maya Society. Mr. Totten has presented a work that stands as the last word in the discussion of Maya tradition. The text is an outline of Maya history. In reviewing this, until lately, little known field, the author has divided his subject into its various periods. He first describes the old



ROOF CRESTING, TEMPLE OF THE TIGERS, BALL COURT, CHICHEN ITZA

FROM A DRAWING BY GEORGE OAKLEY TOTTEN

Empire or Classic period. At the time "Imperial Rome was dazzling the ancient world by the brilliance of its entertainments and the magnificence of its architecture, there flourished on this side of the Atlantic a nation with an architecture so fine and a civilization so brilliant as even to rival Rome in its barbaric splendor." The succeeding period is that of the new Empire or Maya renaissance. This period covers from about 541-619 A. D. It was then that the cities of the old Empire were abandoned and the Mayas moved northward to Yucatan. The final period, about 1458 to 1541 A. D., is marked by the invasions of the white man. Here occurred the disintegration of the Mayan race, and the substitution of the rule of the white man. The golden days of Mayan civilization had passed, the cities deserted, the people divided into many warring factions, until Mayan culture gradually waned.

Mr. Totten has set forth the details of this move-

ment of a great people toward extinction, with accuracy, as he has also presented an analytical discussion of the rise of their architecture to its great perfection. There is a vast amount of suggestive information as to architectural design between the covers of this book. The illustrations are profuse and large. An important feature is the series of colored plates reproduced from the original drawings by the author. Combining, as they do, the utmost accuracy of form with a particular regard for the truthfulness of color of the originals, they are valuable in reconstructing the buildings of the Mayas not only in their true proportions, but also in all the wonderful coloring that distinguished them. This work is of first importance and should find a place in the library of every architect who is



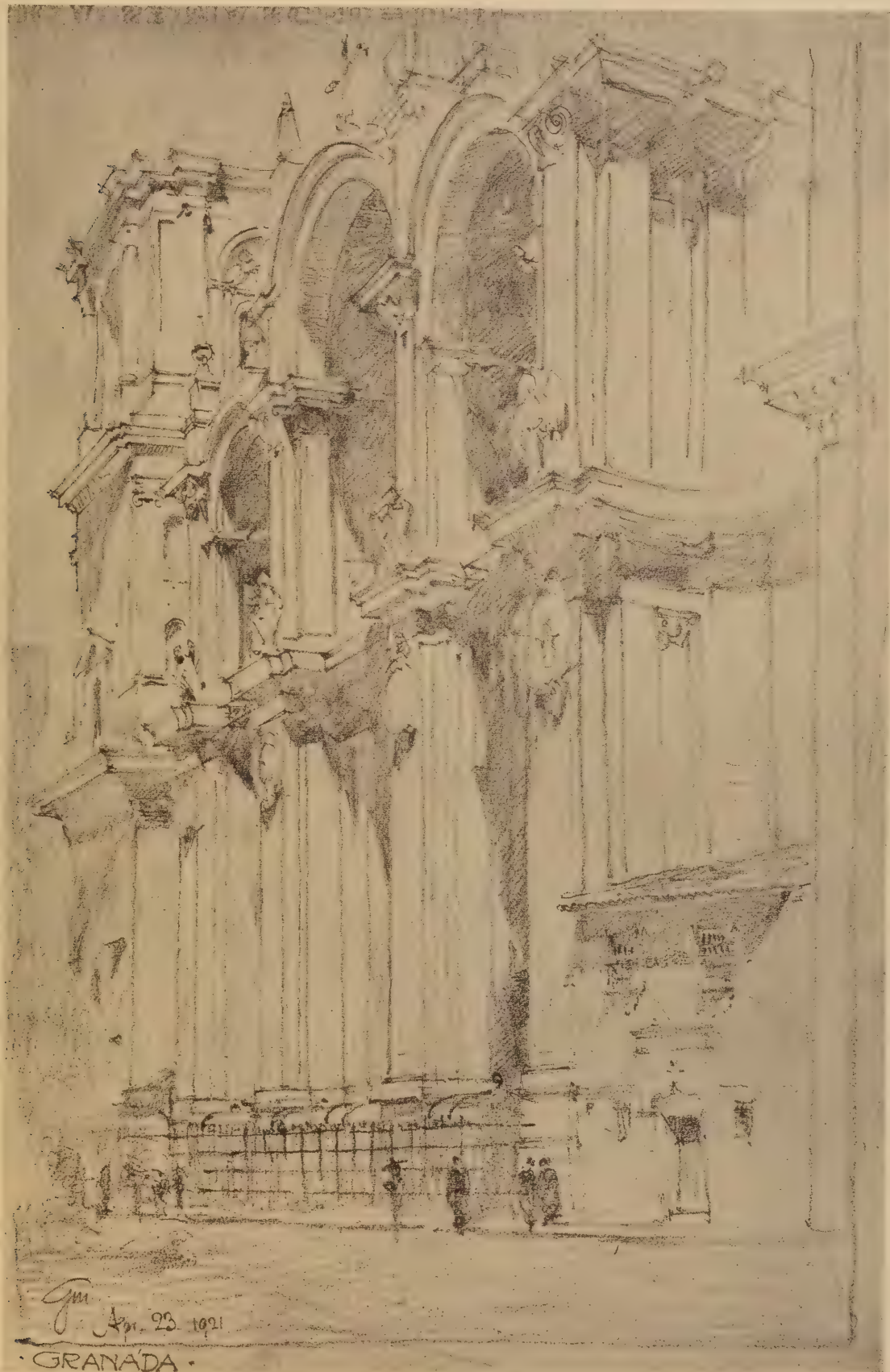
TEMPLE OF THE BEAU RELIEF, PALENQUE

trying to evolve an architecture that will follow a precedent truly American and one in which we may take considerable pride.

30

HALF OF UNITED STATES WEALTH IN REAL ESTATE

A RECENT survey showed that approximately 54 per cent of the nation's wealth of \$330,000,000,000 lies in real estate. In New York State the ratio is 56 per cent.



GRANADA

FROM THE ORIGINAL SKETCH BY PAUL GMELIN, A. I. A.



STUDY OF A ROMANESQUE RUIN
FROM THE ORIGINAL IN PEN AND INK AND WASH COLOR BY N. VASSILIEFF

THE SAMENESS OF AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE

By HARRY F. CUNNINGHAM, A. I. A.

A DISTINGUISHED contributor to a recent number of a well known architectural magazine has remarked the absence of what he calls "regional types" of American architecture. He has observed that each and every American city, town and village looks exactly like each and every other American city, town and village. Theoretically there is, of course, no real *reason* for this, although it is a very patent fact, to be sure. The life of the Vermont Yankee is nothing if not very different from that of the Georgia "Cracker." The environments (natural and artificial) of these two hundred-percent types are very different. Nevertheless their widely separated "homes" will be pretty sure to be very similar in outward appearance at any rate, especially if they have been built during the past fifteen or twenty years. The Citizens' Savings Bank in Sioux City is almost certain to render its "service" along lines totally different from those followed by the Millionaires' Trust Company of Miami. But one will seek the "service" through Classic portals in Miami, that are almost identical in every way (except perhaps in size) with those through which the "service" oozes in Sioux City.

Actually, there are very many *excuses* for this insipid sameness that has made America so easy to "see" without leaving home. And there is nothing very much that one can do about it, is there? Dr. Coolidge's home folks in the Vermont village see exactly the same movies that Reverend Aimee MacPherson's "parishioners" gloat over in Los Angeles. These movies have much to do with public taste (or the lack of it). The man and his wife in Seattle devour exactly the same illustrated magazines as do the man and his wife in Key West. The "news" items that form the literature of the Rotarian in Chicago, are the very same as those that inspire the Kiwanian in Galveston. The family from Peoria sees the same identical things on its periodic flivver pilgrimages, as does its sister family from Cheyenne (assuming, of course, that any of them really see anything).

The marvelous movies—the printed picture—the faithful flivver. America's inspiration! Regional types? Bosh!

The man and his wife who hope to build a home, do not select an architect as they would a physician to treat a particular ailment, and then go to him and say frankly that their manner of life is thus and so, their taste this and that, their means so much or so little—and then ask for a home to fit these considerations. Oh, no!—they go to some friend (fellow Lion, probably) who "draws plans," and show him a clipping of a plan from *House and Garage*, that is just what they want.

They exhibit a clipping or two from *City Life* showing the type of exterior that is being built with such success on Long Island—they must have that. They produce a column from the building supplement of the Sunday paper, setting forth the "latest thing" in color schemes. And they tell him to make the "blueprints." The friend who "draws plans" does just exactly as they tell him, from San Diego to Bar Harbor. Can we blame him? He is busy drawing many plans, perhaps. Anyhow, it is the easiest way. So there you are. Every book store in the land sells the same inexpensive books on "Modest Homes for Modest Means"—every news stand carries the same illustrated magazines—building supplements are syndicated all over the country. The lady in Hanover can—and does—clip the same pictures from the same pages, as her sister in Denver. Ours is a "syndicated civilization"—why bother with "regional types?"

Of course, this matter of regional types affords one of the most charming features of European travel. The character of the buildings changes as that of the country, the people, the natural surroundings, the topography, the geology, the means of transport, and so on, changes. But what of that? It must be a useless refinement. Europe is known among all the hundred-per-centers, to be a "back number." If she were not, would she owe us so much money, and would she have such a time paying it back promptly? And speaking of Europe, why not show the friend who "draws plans" a picture postcard or two, picked up on a Triangle Tour of thirteen countries in twenty days last July, and have him copy them? Why not indeed? He may have just the books that show all the details that are so hazy in the postcards.

The fact that Mr. and Mrs. Everyman have not the slightest trace of Italian blood in their veins, should not prevent their having an "Italian villa" if they want it, and can afford it, and have a friend who can "draw" it. Americans generally get what they want when they want it, don't they? And even if Mr. and Mrs. Everyman really wanted to be "traditionally" honest and build something that reflected their "background," what would it be like after all? Mr. E's father was Scottish and his mother French—Mrs. E's father was Holland Dutch and her mother English. The translation of this "background" into "traditional" architecture would resemble nothing so much as an Hungarian goulash. The fact that they might be normal Americans of a characteristic region, with certain natural (and of course artificial) surroundings that are indigenous to that region, or that a simple, direct, logical expression of these conditions is pos-

sible or worth while, would never enter the heads of Mr. and Mrs. Everyman, nor that of their friend who "draws plans." All these heads are otherwise occupied, and everything they see, hear or read, invites the present occupants of their heads to stay right there—almost *forces* thought to stay out of a place so foreign to it. It would never occur to any of them—it almost never *could*—to try to discover just what "American" is or might be. They have never noticed—almost never *could* notice—any difference between their own environment and that of their cousins on the other side of this tremendous country. They don't want to be different anyway—they want to keep up with the Jones's. That's hundred-per-centism, that is. It seems almost hopeless, for our generation at any rate, to expect any change from the present habit. Too many printed pages with pictures, too much hurry to get things done quickly, too much willingness (desire even) to be just like everybody else. Too much fear of being "different"—the chap who is different is always a "nut." Who wants to be a nut—a ninety-seven-per-center? Rotary is against it, Congress is opposed to it, Dr. Coolidge doesn't believe in it. Too much talking and shouting—too little thinking and dreaming. We are a *practical* people (whatever that is). Regional types? Balderdash!

Now in the matter of *big* buildings for *big* business one would suppose offhand, that the American business man, with his original and forceful methods that have secured for the little old U. S. A. all the business and all the *money* in the world, might welcome something new and novel and distinctively appropriate to him, his business, his "home town." *Mais non!* He is as bad as—if not worse than—his wife who wants an "Italian Villa" just like Mr. and Mrs. Babbitt Jones! Brown's Big Block in Hickville is sure to be exactly like (except perhaps in size) Goldstein's Mammoth Mart on Fifth Avenue, New York. The "boys" want it that way. They will get it. Don't the "boys" always get just what they want? The banker wants the same collection of odd bits of Classic temples to make up his bank that always have made up *big* banks, since business began to stand on a "firm footing." He will get it. Don't bankers always get just what they want? What difference should there be between the court house in Salt Lake City and the court house in Binghamton? They are both court houses, and court houses have been things with Classic columns and tin "domes" for years now. Why should these things be otherwise? Does anybody know? Does anybody care a rap? They most surely, certainly and obviously *do not!* What's all this business about "regional types" anyway? Tommyrot!!!

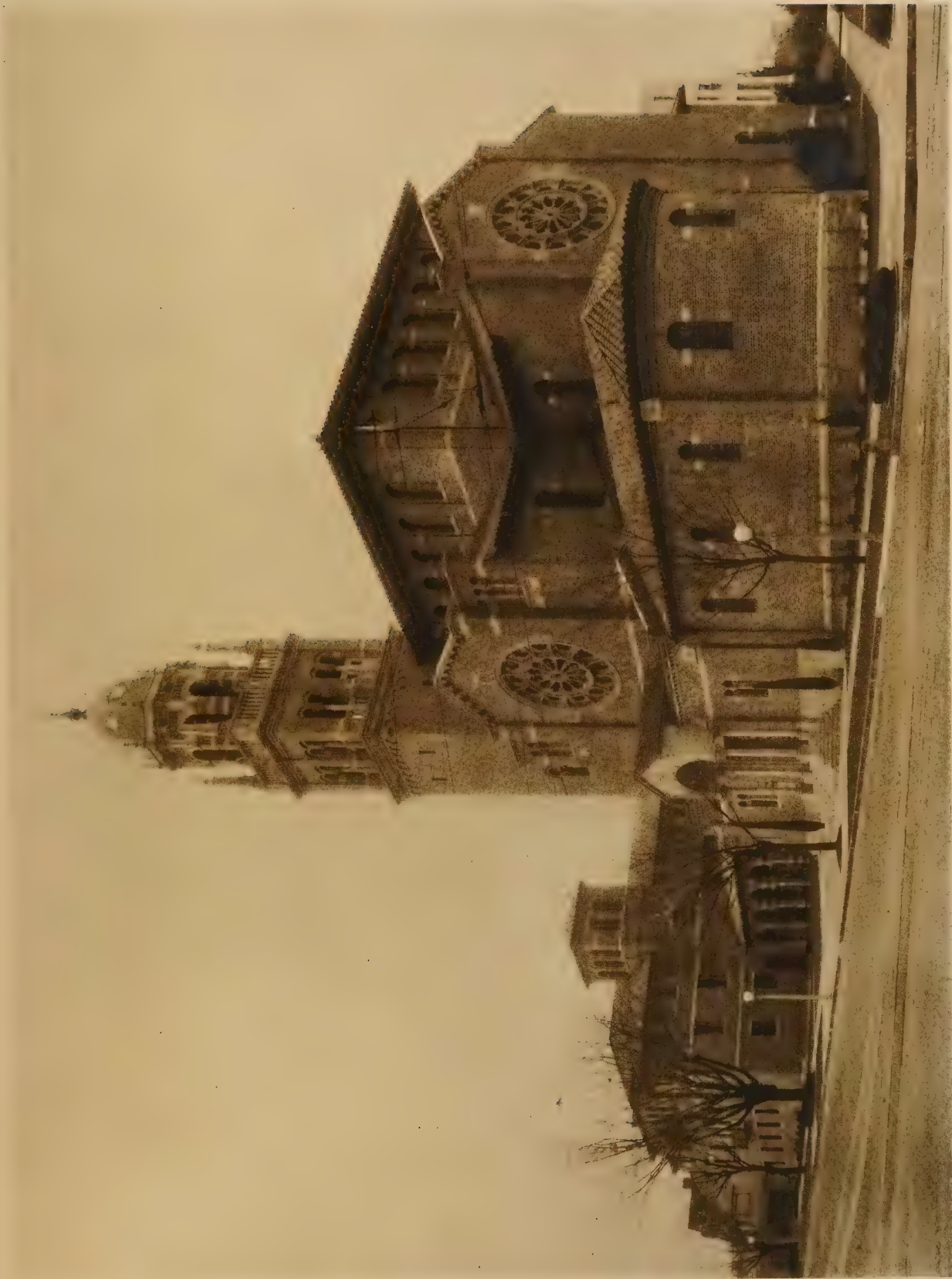
Suppose that some of our "architecture" of this day and generation might last for several hundreds of years (which it most certainly will not). What

a curious estimate of our present "civilization" an archeologist of the future would make if he might study some of the current steals and makeshifts. "These people," he would say, "were either very lazy, or in an awful hurry. They seem to have remembered some things and copied them—approximately. They seem sometimes to have copied—approximately—things that other people remembered. They must have lived standardized lives according to some standardized, mediocre system. There is an uninteresting sameness in all that they did, over a tremendous area. They seem to have never thought—never analyzed. They must have been machine-mad."

Is this dear America of ours just rushing along at break-neck speed and never stopping to *think*? Heaven preserve us—is that what she is doing?

THE ARCHITECT AND THE PRESS

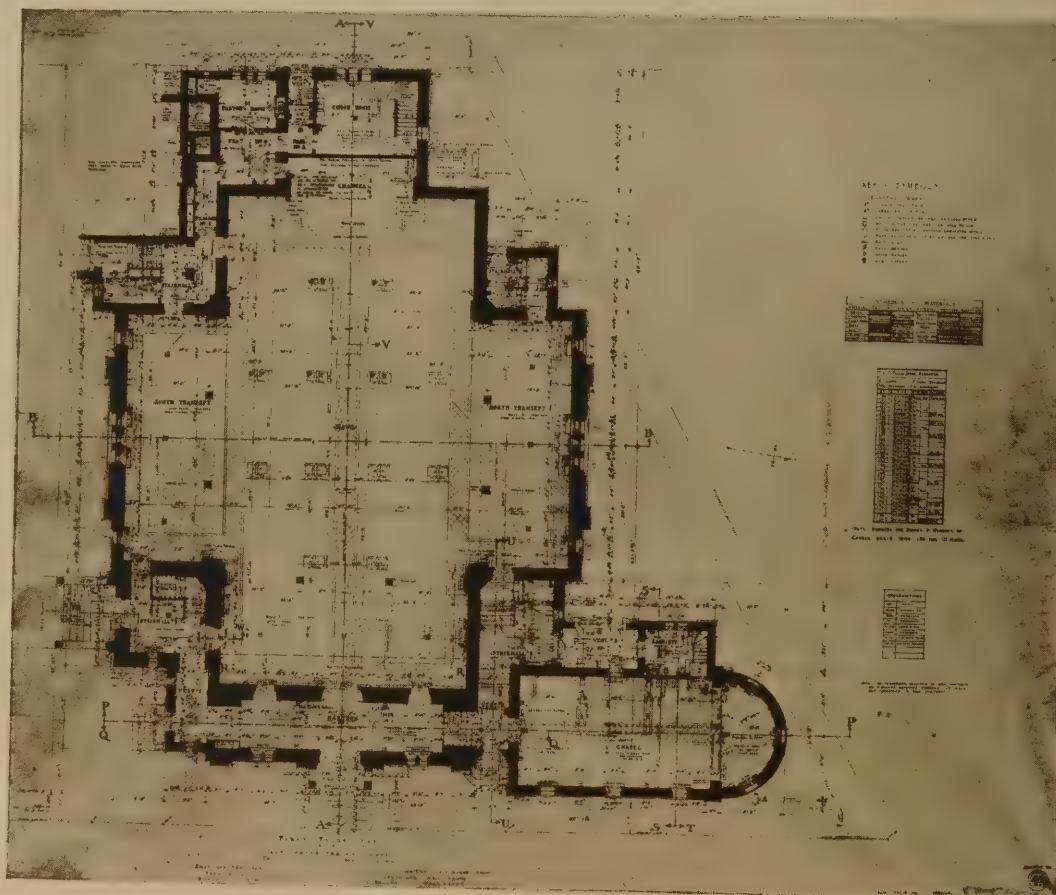
IN the last few years there has been an evident and welcome recognition by our daily papers of the designers of new buildings which are considered worthy of notice, or which, by reason of their importance in other respects, are opened with special ceremony. The last few weeks have, however, shown a rather lamentable falling off in this commendable practice. We have remarked a number of new buildings recently of which the architects are not even mentioned in the more or less extended notices given to the opening proceedings. This is an old grievance of architects, we know, but it is none the less necessary to call attention to it if the art of architecture is to obtain its proper status in the eyes of the public. The difficulty arises mainly because reporters, in the hurry of preparing material, do not appreciate the necessity or desirability of getting the required information, and the speed with which the modern paper has to be produced does not allow editorial staffs time to remedy the omission. There are editors of one or two important London dailies in whose mentality the architect ranks as a tradesman, with the advertisement columns, therefore, as his proper medium for publicity. How they reconcile this attitude with the extended notices permitted to the work of painters, sculptors, barristers, dramatists, authors and musicians is difficult to explain. Indeed, the sculptor and painter are much more in the position of tradesmen, in that, unlike the architect, most of them have a certain amount of tangible stock in trade, the disposal of which might be assisted by favorable comment on their work. We do not suggest that any exponents of the arts and professions be relegated to the position of tradesmen, but do contend that they all be placed upon the same footing in this matter, in which case the architect would receive the same recognition of his work that the Press is willing to accord him.—*The Architect and Building News*, London.



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TACOMA, WASH.

GRAM & FERGUSON, ARCHITECTS

(See plan on back)



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TACOMA, WASH.

CRAM & FERGUSON, ARCHITECTS



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TACOMA, WASH.

CRAM & FERGUSON, ARCHITECTS

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FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TACOMA, WASH.

CRAM & FERGUSON, ARCHITECTS

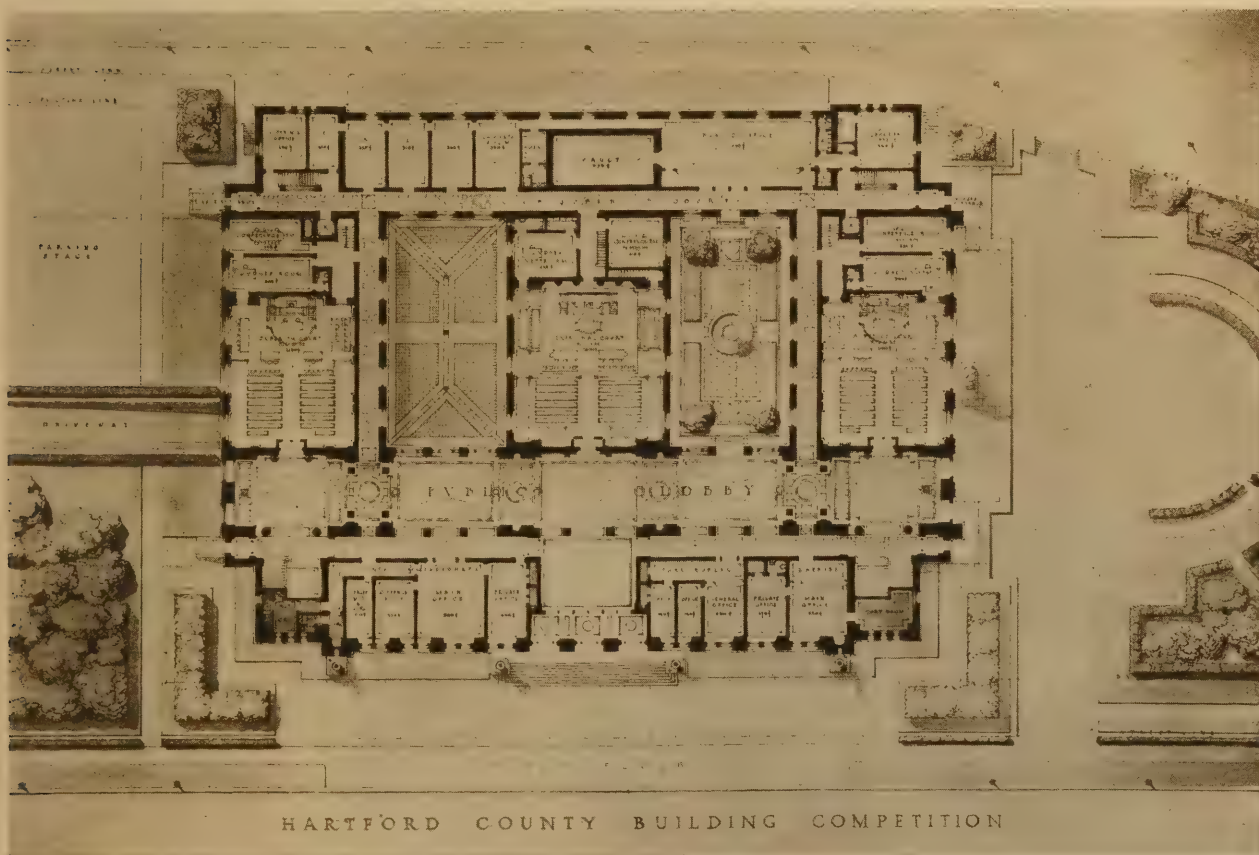
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FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TACOMA, WASH.

GRAM & FERGUSON, ARCHITECTS



DESIGN PLACED FIRST

PAUL P. CRET AND SMITH & BASSETTE, ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS

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SECTION THROUGH COURT ROOMS



SECTION THROUGH COURT ROOMS



ELEVATION FROM PARK

HARTFORD COUNTY BUILDING COMPETITION

DESIGN PLACED FIRST

PAUL P. CRET AND SMITH & BASSETTE, ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS

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EDITORIAL COMMENT



REFERENCE is frequently made to an American "style" of architecture. Just what do we mean by an American "style"? Is it the development of buildings, the design of which is unlike anything seen before? Is it a matter of composition, mass, detail, ornament, or materials? We are inclined to believe that it is all of the latter plus honesty and truth. Architecture in America has been passing through a period of evolution and development and today it is at the beginning of a new era. We have borrowed forms from the architecture of Greece, Italy, Germany, England and the Orient. These ancient forms have often been used as a covering or dress for modern engineering design and time and again their use has degenerated into a mere imitation of structural forms that have become in fact applied ornament.

The distinguishing mark of many of the so-called architectural periods is sometimes a matter of ornamentation that reflected the taste and characteristics of the times. But underlying this, often largely concealed by the application of ornament, one can discern structure as the fundamental element. Before the development of the arch, architecture was based upon the post and lintel—horizontal and vertical in line. The arch introduced the third element of curvature. Paralleling this is the limitation imposed by mechanical devices to handle material, by material available and by the development of craftsmanship. The cathedral builders having determined upon stone as a building material, large masses of material were required as supporting members if lofty heights were to be obtained. Massive piers in turn were built of units that were limited as to size by devices for lifting the stone into position. Today mechanical developments permit easy and rapid handling of materials, and the scientific development and control of structural steel and reinforced concrete provide additional material with which to build slender piers to great heights.

Architecture has always reflected the civilization of a race and period in history. Are we justified today in using half timber work consisting of thin boards nailed in place over wooden studs to resemble timber construction filled in with masonry? Until the designer's art has reached the stage when we may create good ornament of our own, we may be justified in borrowing decorative forms from the past, but are we going to continue to violate the basic law of structure by clothing modern construction with old forms that were in themselves struc-

tural and not merely ornament? Builders of the past showed a fine feeling for architecture by using exposed structural members as part of the design and often softened them by means of ornamentation suitable to the material.

Economic conditions have an important bearing on "style" in architecture. The value of space as against construction costs today dictates the elimination of non-essentials and the obtaining of agreeable results at minimum cost. These can be satisfied if we use materials honestly and truthfully. Many producers of new materials have sought to stimulate their use by offering them in surface imitations of other materials. Every material has its own characteristics as to workability, durability and suitability. Why attempt to ascribe false values to it?

There is noticed a strong tendency toward the use of materials with honesty as to their application and treatment. The development of an American "style" will be largely furthered through the conscientiousness of designers in this direction. We are on the threshold of a new day in American architecture. Let us keep going forward and not waste too much time in glancing at the past—unless it be to find inspiration in the simple straightforward solution of economic factors and limitations as evidenced by architects of the periods whose monuments we so much admire.



NEW problems in architecture are due, among other things, to changes in living and social conditions and a certain trend in merchandising. Twenty-five years ago the private house had been so developed by architects that it functioned rather well under social conditions then in vogue. It offered facilities for house entertaining and fulfilled the domestic requirements demanded by the customs of the times. Now the private house has in the larger cities become almost obsolete. Speaking generally, entertaining is no longer considered a house affair, as formerly. The house is reduced to a place for living only. It is due to this very fact that the apartment originated. For only as a means of offering a place in which to live can an apartment be compared to a private house. That privacy, which was and still is, in fact, the feature of the private house, does not exist in the apartment.

Entertaining nowadays, as already stated, is not done in the home. The theatres, clubs, and private

dining rooms and ballrooms of hotels are considered far more desirable. The domestic problem has to a very great extent brought about this change. Well trained servants are no longer readily available. The apartment hotel makes an attempt to overcome this difficulty. It offers living facilities without the cares and worries associated with the private house, together with opportunities for entertaining in both a small and a large way under the same roof.

It really seems safe to predict that twenty-five years from now, in the city and suburban territories, at least, the majority of residents who possess the means to do so, will dwell in some sort of place fashioned after the apartment hotel of today. No doubt, it, too, will be further developed as time passes. In the character of its design, it will probably be made more private, so that a more homelike atmosphere will be observed in the living quarters and be more insistently expressed in the exterior, as well.

The passing of the private house is, in a sense, to be regretted. As a moulder of character, it had a most refining influence on the rising generation and on society generally. But we must accept the inevitable and do the best we can under the conditions imposed upon us. While social conditions are largely determined by economic conditions, architecture must meet the demands of both. The apartment house resulted from certain economic conditions almost entirely. The apartment hotel has been devised to meet certain social conditions as well. Given a few years in which to perfect its design, architects will no doubt bring the apartment hotel to a point where it will be difficult to recognize it as a development of the present day structure. In architecture, as in everything else, today is the classic of tomorrow.

WHILE complete statistics are not at present available as to the total volume of construction work done during 1926, incomplete figures indicate that the past year equalled or slightly exceeded that of 1925. During the year 1926 the abnormal build-

ing demand for housing was practically satisfied with the result that the demand for better construction and a better class of housing, including houses, apartments and hotels, showed a favorable and gratifying trend. There was in general a larger demand for industrial, commercial and public buildings that indicated a return to normalcy and an improvement in business conditions of a strengthening character. The costs of material and labor have been stabilized to a marked degree. The financing of real estate and building construction has been placed upon a better basis.

Business conditions in general throughout the United States are indicative of a continued era of prosperity. There is no evidence that these conditions will not be sustained. Business prosperity brings with it expansion in industry, the development of new industrial districts and a demand for better housing, manufacturing buildings, business institutions and public buildings of all kinds.

While the rules of past experience would suggest a reduction in construction volume during 1927 and less necessity for the same volume of building than in the past few years, yet when the important factor of business prosperity is considered it would appear reasonable that a construction volume but little lower or equal to that of 1926 may be expected in the year just beginning. We believe that the architectural profession may look forward with confidence to continued prosperity and growth throughout the building industry during 1927 notwithstanding a slight falling off in construction volume during the last quarter of 1926 in certain localities. Confirming our own opinion, William J. Moore, President of the American Bond & Mortgage Company, states:—

"Available data indicates that the total value of construction in 1927 will closely approach the record-breaking proportions of the last year, and no serious major building recession is in sight. If there is a decline during the approaching year—and I am not sure there will be—it should be not more than 5% or 10% less than the total of 1926. Any recession will be extremely moderate and gradual, and there need be no fear that the bottom will fall out of the building market."



TRAVELING WITH A FOUNTAIN PEN—III

By IRVING K. POND, F.A.I.A.

Past President, THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

ALL along the Nile the glistening bodies of the water lifters were matched in blackness by the long full garments of the Egyptians, men, women and children, who followed the receding waters of the river inch by inch and planted the seeds in the freshly exposed rich soil. I learned a lesson in industry—and continued to "loaf my soul." It was enchanting at dawn or toward dusk to cast the eye up at the river banks and see the stately camels, under rows of palms, moving with supercilious air solemnly in single file, silhouetted against the clear soft sky; the patient asses and human burden bearers with jars balanced on the head, similarly silhouetted, adding variety and poignancy to the scene.

Early the first morning on the Nile-boat I saw, in the half-light, buildings which appeared to be diminutive temples. But they came afterward so frequently upon the vision that I felt that they must be ministering to some other than the purely spiritual side of the life. And they were, if the spiritual in life is to be separated from the physical. They were granaries, capped always by columbaria. Most interesting in composition were these terraced balconies for the pigeons, while the setback and battered walls proclaimed the structures as indigenous to the ever modern as were the temples to the ever ancient Egypt.

The granaries in reality are temples; temples in which the rites of the Eucharist are now, and since the beginning of the race have been, constantly celebrated; the breaking of the body of the God, born in a cave, of the Father (the Sun God) and Virgin



*Types of granaries
along the Nile
near Aswan.*

THESE STRUCTURES MIGHT WELL HAVE BEEN CALLED
TEMPLES FOR THEY HOUSED THE BROKEN BODY OF THE
GOD, SLAIN THAT MAN MIGHT LIVE

Mother (the Earth), buried in the ground and resurrected at Easter tide. All this miracle impossible but for the fructifying spirit of the Nile. No wonder the Sun, the Earth and the Nile were worshipped in ancient Egypt and in modern, especially the Nile without whose life giving properties Egypt



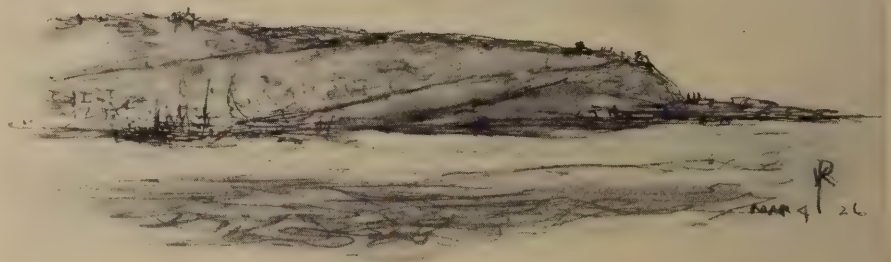
FROM THE LOCKS WE VIEW THE GREAT ASSOUAN DAM
EMPOUNDING THE WATERS WHICH GIVE LIFE TO EGYPT
AND SUBMERGE BEAUTIFUL PHILAE

could not now be nor ever could have been. The corn was crushed and eaten, the juice of the grape was drunken as symbols of the God's body broken and his the blood spilt for the continued salvation of Man. These pagan rites whose beginnings are lost in antiquity are still celebrated in the churches throughout Christendom. The Church of Rome maintains and promulgates the doctrine that the wafer and the wine are actually transformed into flesh and blood through rites performed by the officiating priest. The miracle of trans-substantiation is wrought, though not so quickly, in every living organism every day, by chemico-biological processes when the broken body of the corn and the juices of the crushed fruit are taken into the system. And the miracle is so wonderful that at the time of the feast, or repast, the blessing of the Spirit of Life,—another name for it is God,—may well be humbly and gratefully invoked by words of love on reverent lips.

Antedating the idea of spiritual communion in the celebration of the Eucharist was the primitive belief that in eating the flesh of the good and great their virtues enter into the partaker, though why the weaknesses of the flesh might not be transmitted at the same time is a puzzle to the logician. But, as men must be saved and strengthened some eat the flesh, others partake symbolically as of the corn. An interesting study in human psychology—is it

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THIS IS HAIFA AT THE
FOOT OF RAIN-DRENCHED
MT. CARMEL. BEFORE
DISEMBARKING WE "VIEW
THE (HOLY) LANDSCAPE
O'ER" FROM THE DECK
OF OUR SHIP WHICH,
ONCE OR TWICE, HAS
SUPPLIED A BIT OF FRESH
PITCH WITH ITS CUSTOM-
ARY ROLLS



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MT CARMEL
from the ship
seen from
a first glimpse of the "Holy Land"



While we
take on the Pilot
near Gallipoli

Plan

30

A HUGE MISSHAPEN
MEDIÆVAL FORTRESS
GUARDING A PEACEFUL
TOWN RAMIFYING DE-
LIGHTFULLY INTO
SHELTERED VALLEYS

30



*The first glimpse
of Constantinople*

WITH ITS COLOR AND
FORM, ITS LOW DOMES
AND UPSPRINGING MIN-
ARETS, CONSTANTINOPLE
OPENS UP TO THE EARLY-
RISING CRUISE-MEMBER
AN ENTRANCING VISTA
INTO FABLE-LAND

ON THE WATERS OF THE
GOLDEN HORN FLOAT
THE SHIPS OF EAST AND
WEST; BUT THE BORDER-
ING LAND REFLECTS
ONLY THE SPIRIT OF THE
EAST



*into the
golden horn
Constantinople*

not? These are among the thoughts revived and stimulated by a contemplation of the temples and dove-cotes along the Nile.

It is just as well for the traveler in foreign lands to know beforehand something of the history of the region he is visiting. Then he will not have to depend on the guides too much, if at all, for information. The guides have told their particular stories so many times to so many ignorant and gullible listeners that they themselves have come to believe them; at least one would think so from the unction with which the words are poured forth. I learned up the Nile from a Christian guide, (he



BETWEEN SHOWERS, OR CHILLY DOWNPOURS, IN JERUSALEM I HAD A CHANCE TO GAZE DOWN SULEIMAN ROAD TOWARD THE DAMASCUS GATE. THIS, MORE OR LESS, IS WHAT I SAW

was an Armenian,) that the religion of ancient Egypt was at all times Monotheistic; there was one God for whom the Sun was the symbol. Then there was a long line of saints, male and female, symbolized by the Cat, the Bull, the Hawk and such like. They were revered, even to the point of worship, and became mediators between the Egyptian and his one God—and through them his prayer was answered. This erudite guide, with soulful eyes which, together with the words, so touched the ladies of the party, (they would murmur "how sweet!, how beautiful!") also informed us that the religion of ancient Greece was Monotheistic, just like Christianity. There was the One God, Jove, and then there was the calendar of male and female saints, the so-called lesser deities, who tended to the wants of the faithful. One can learn much, (often much that is not so,) if only one will keep an open mind, unclouded by study and the use of reason. The architecture of the Temples of Karnak and Luxor received similar enlightened treatment at the hands or mouth of the guide who conducted my party at those points. I felt con-

strained to question his statement in one particular and in support of my position showed him, in the book I had in my hand, a section through the Hypostyle Hall. "What is the date of that?" he asked. It was the last edition of Baedeker's Egypt and bore the date 1914. "I thought so," said the guide pityingly. "Our knowledge of Egypt has been broadened by the excavations made since then." In that he was right, and pretty much in that alone.

My visit to the Holy Land was a distinct disappointment though I had expected none too much of it. We disembarked and reembarked at Haifa in the rain in sea tossed tenders, for skies can be wet and seas rough in the Mediterranean. The Bible Lands were truly interesting. The pictures they presented were familiar through poetical description to those of us, and there were a few, who had studied the Scriptures in youth. "He shall carry the lambs in his bosom." And, "He" was there in the chill rain on the road to Bethlehem, with his



ENTRANCE TO THE DARDANELLES. IN THE MIDDLE DISTANCE ARE THE WRECKS OF TURKISH WARSHIPS. ABOVE IS THE MONUMENT TO THE BRITISH DEAD OF GALLIPOLI

oriental striped outer garment; and from the folds beneath the bearded chin peered the diminutive head of the lamb. The expressions on the faces of the lamb and the gentle shepherd were all that the sentimentalist could desire. Two clammily cold nights in a dreary convent; a day, misty in the morning with drenching cold rain in the afternoon and evening was the physical side of my stay in Jerusalem. The spiritual side was even more depressing—Jerusalem, the Holy City of the Jews, of the Mohammedans, of the Christians! The tawdry, impossible, unauthenticated shrines of the latter cult were a sorry spectacle to one to whom "God is a spirit" to be worshipped "in spirit and in truth." That God could not be, nor can be, killed by man—except symbolically, as in the corn of Egypt; or as the truth can be killed by lies and perversion. And yet a great Church, among those who consider themselves the most enlightened of

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THE SILVER MISTS OF
THE DAWN, RISING IN
SHEETS FROM VALLEY
BEYOND VALLEY, SHOWED
ATHENS AND THE ACROP-
OLIS, FIVE MILES DIS-
TANT, AS THE CENTER
OF A CHARMING, SUBTLE,
JAPANESE PAINTING



Mar 11 1926

ATHENS
IN THE MORNING
MISTS
from the SAMARIA

30



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WHILE GREEK WAS MEET-
ING GREEK IN WORDY
WAR AT MY LEFT ELBOW
I CALMLY SKETCHED THE
PROPYLEAE, THE GATE
TO THE ACROPOLIS

Mar 11 1926

Propylaea
ATHEN

30

30

A LOVELY ISLAND IN THE
AEGEAN FROM WHOSE
HILL-CAPPING TOWNS
ONE LOOKS DOWN INTO
THE CRATER OF A CON-
TENTEDLY BUSY VOL-
CANO



30

The Towns of
SANTORIN.



30

"THEY SAY" THE FIORDS
OF NORWAY ALONE
RIVAL IN LOVELY
GRANDEUR AND GRAND
LOVELINESS THE SCE-
NERY OF CATTARO'S
COLORFUL AND EN-
TRANCING LAND LOCKED
BAY

30

Cattaro Bay



NAPLES
IN THE MORNING

UP TO THE HILLS. AGAIN,
I LIFT MINE EYES AND
THIS EARLY MORNING
LIFT IN NAPLES IS RE-
WARDED WITH THE
SIGHT OF ST. MALO CON-
FRONTING VESUVIUS AND
GUARDING THE MAJES-
TIC HARBOR

30

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BEYOND THE UNCOVERED
REMAINS OF POMPEII'S
FORUM STANDS THE
MOUNTAIN WHICH DID
THE DAMAGE AND WHICH
STILL HOLDS THREATS



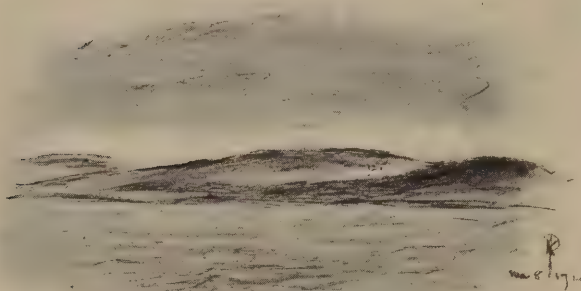
The forum
Pompeii

Mar 20 1926

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humanity, will tend these shrines and keep alive the primitive superstitions, and taboos, and magic. What a relief it was to get to Constantinople and the Hagia Sophia and, more than all, to Athens and the Acropolis. Rain met us in Constantinople but the sun broke through. In Athens the air was warm in the soft sunshine; there was clear sky and cloudy; there were clear-cut backgrounds and purple hills; there were silver mists with black protruding pinnacles; there was everything the heart



Turkey in Asia
with the site of the ancient Troy

AT OUR RIGHT AS WE ENTER THE DARDANELLES WAS THE SCENE OF ANOTHER HISTORIC WAR; FOR WE ARE LOOKING TOWARD TURKEY IN ASIA AND THE SITE OF ANCIENT TROY

thirsting for beauty could desire. The fullness of past and present was crowded into one short day.

The difference between the Constantinople of today and of those days long ago, when a cholera scare prevented me from seeing it, must be remarkable. Today it was one of the cleanest cities we visited. No dogs were in evidence. The last one, they say, died of starvation on an island to which he and his kind had been relegated and left to shift for themselves. No fez was seen, as it is against the law to wear the fez in Turkey, and in that land laws are obeyed or some one knows why to his sorrow. Although in Constantinople we were in an oriental town, yet no veiled women were on the streets, and the unveiled were not offensively in evidence as in some Occidental cities. But one would hardly, in the short time at our disposal, care to cast more than a glance of human recognition at the men and women while the Hagia Sophia, that symbol of the pouring out of the Divine Wisdom, was standing with open arms to welcome one into its ordered immensity, waiting to sooth the spirit with its cool calm vastness. It is not immense as the yardstick measures; but the dome of heaven seems to have been encompassed by the human mind and its spiritual essence given tangible form by circumscribing piers and vaults and domes. This symbol of immensity seems, through the power of art, to transcend immensity itself. Here was pure spiritual emotion. Up on the Hill

in Athens was another structure as great in its own way. Spirit was not wanting there; but up on that Athenian Acropolis the Parthenon stood in the glory of the abstract, as perfect in conception and execution as may come from the workings of the human mind. Really the beauty which unfurls itself before the eyes of the mentally and spiritually enlightened traveler is so intense that the senses become dulled and the mind craves a period of surcease. The ever bridge-playing, ever dancing, ever eating and cigarette smoking contingent sheds beauty as a duck sheds water. Leaving the strait of Messina our ship passed Stromboli in a state of awe-compelling activity. A dozen times or so that evening and each time with a thrill did I see the flames and lava shoot hundreds of feet into the



MID-CHANNEL, AT THE MOUTH OF THE GOLDEN HORN STANDS A LIGHTHOUSE OF MEDIEVAL MOULD. THE MAST OF THE MODERN "WIRELESS" HALTS A TENDENCY TO SLIP BACK ENTIRELY INTO THE PAST

upper and outer darkness. Probably three hundred and fifty of the three hundred and eighty pairs of eyes of tourists then on the ship, saw nothing of this wonderful display of nature's power, but were focussed on the cards, or on other pairs of eyes in the social quarters. Our narrow every day life and occupations mean more to us than rare beauty or new experiences and we step from our hotels on land to our hotel on the waters and are in great measure insensible to the change in environment. The decks of the cruise ship were deserted after the bugle sounded the call to dinner. But on deck, at night, when the weather was clear and the ship steady, which after all was fairly infrequent, was the place and the time to experience a spiritual baptism; to submerge one's being in the vastness and richness of nature and life. I could and did commune undisturbed by the proximity of others on the ship's open deck at night.

In future issues there will be presented Part IV and Part V, which will bring to a close this series of interesting articles by Mr. Pond.

INTERIOR ARCHITECTURE

THE MODERN APARTMENT HOTEL

WILL IT EVENTUALLY REPLACE THE PRIVATE DWELLING?

IT is a recognized fact that, in spite of the increasing tendency and growing demand for co-operative apartments, the majority of residents in large metropolitan districts live in rented premises. This statement might even be broadened by emphasizing the importance of the appeal of hotel apartments as a dwelling for urban residents. For, confronted with unusual—even drastic—economic and domestic problems, which have actually torn the heart from the old-fashioned city home, the city dweller finds combined in the apartment hotel the quiet, the permanence and, to a certain extent, at least, the personality, of his own house with the conveniences and freedom from responsibility supplied by hotel service, brought to its present perfection. As a re-

sult, to meet this rapidly crystallizing tendency, there has been developed a method of domestic interior design, hardly yet sufficiently developed to be called a style. Owned by one group, controlled by another, and lived in by a third, the successful solution of the problem of interior design must present a composite appeal that will receive the approval of an unknown tenant.

The method of decoration rests largely in the furnishings—the moveables. In the design of modern rented premises, whether they be housekeeping apartments, suites in apartment hotels or even houses, there is little opportunity for interior architecture. Architect, decorator and furnisher must follow the lines of least resistance. Walls are either



WRITING ROOM IN THE ALDEN APARTMENT HOTEL, NEW YORK
EMERY ROTH, ARCHITECT—CALLINGHAM-LLOYD, INC., ARCHITECTURAL DECORATORS

left plain for tinting, or panelled with applied wood mouldings to add to their interest and affect greater structural significance; door and window trims are based on simple lines, generally square headed, and visible ceiling beams are ignored in their treatment to avoid any stylistic suggestion. Under such conditions, and presented with such a foundation, the decorator and furnisher is confronted with the brunt of the problem. Any attempt at furnishing in any one particular period would be ridiculous, for the historic styles and periods had their origin in structure and structure is here an unknown quantity. It is, then, in the combination of furnishings of various period inspirations, without stressing one period above another, yet all subservient to the final result, that the spirit of modern America, as relating to its aesthetic tendencies, manifests itself.

The plan or arrangement of the various suites of an apartment hotel is similar to that of an apartment house, except that the kitchen is replaced by a service pantry, and other service quarters, including maids' rooms and dining rooms, are entirely dispensed with. It may readily be seen that a three room suite in an apartment hotel, therefore, is equal to a six or seven room apartment in an apartment house. The plan of the first floor of an apartment hotel, however, follows more the general lines of a

hotel, with an entrance lobby and public and private dining rooms. It is in their treatment, rather than in the plan, that the distinction is drawn. For it must ever be borne in mind that the apartment hotel offers a permanent dwelling to many of its tenants, and to make that permanence satisfactory, an atmosphere of home must always pervade. In other words, the comfortable and informal character, which is so typical of modern home life in this country, must predominate, rather than the formal and more dignified qualities by which average transient hotels are characterized.

The Alden, a new apartment hotel in New York, designed for Bing & Bing by Emery Roth, architect, is typical of the modern city development of this idea. The first floor is devoted to a lobby, main public dining room, children's and private dining rooms, ladies' parlor, writing room, and necessary offices and ante rooms. The upper floors are arranged in suites of one, two and three rooms. The plan of a typical floor is herewith illustrated. Architectural decorations and furnishings were designed by Callingham-Lloyd, Inc., and in their schemes for the various rooms they have introduced a quality of homelikeness in the decorations to which the success they have attained is largely due.

There is a suggestion of Chinese influence in the



CHILDREN'S DINING ROOM IN THE ALDEN APARTMENT HOTEL, NEW YORK
EMERY ROTH, ARCHITECT—CALLINGHAM-LLOYD, INC., ARCHITECTURAL DECORATORS



ABOVE AT LEFT: ELEVATOR WALL PANELS DECORATED IN CHINESE LACQUER. ABOVE AT RIGHT: PANELS OF DOORS IN MAIN DINING ROOM OF CROUCH MAHOGANY. BELOW: PRIVATE DINING ROOM

ALDEN APARTMENT HOTEL, NEW YORK

EMERY ROTH, ARCHITECT—CALLINGHAM-LLOYD, INC., ARCHITECTURAL DECORATORS

furnishings of the entrance lobby, which is evident in the design of the loom tufted carpet and repeated in the Chippendale cabinets on either side of the door to the dining room, as well as in certain decorative accessories. This Oriental character is again introduced in the unusual treatment of the elevators. The severity of the panelled walls in the main dining room has been relieved by the occasional application of ornament in the style of Grinling Gibbons. This decoration has another purpose as the wall lights are designed as an integral part of this ornament. Figured carpets and wallpapers have been freely employed in various rooms by which a home-like character is emphasized.

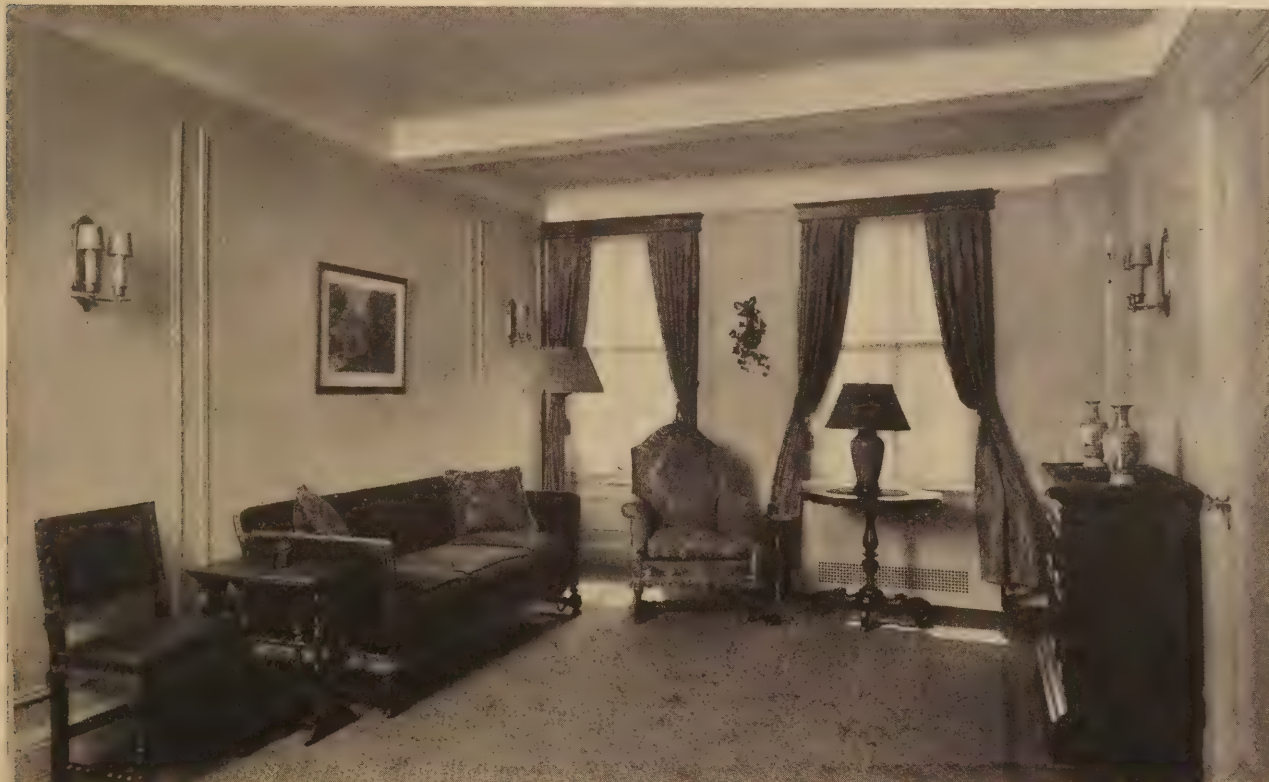
The decorations and furnishings of the apartments are representative of the treatment of the interior of modern rented premises. The furnishings are suggestive of the influence of various periods, yet they have been so combined as to create a harmonious ensemble. In the photographs reproduced of a typical living room and bedroom of a single room apartment, which serves alternately as a living room and bedroom, it will be seen that the controlling influence is that of imparting an air of informality and comfort, with no attempt to retain



period results, although harmony in design is everywhere apparent. Thus, the tenant is made at once to feel more at home, and the primary purpose of the apartment hotel is more readily attained.



A SINGLE ROOM APARTMENT IN THE ALDEN APARTMENT HOTEL, NEW YORK
EMERY ROTH, ARCHITECT—CALLINGHAM-LLOYD, INC., ARCHITECTURAL DECORATORS
THE FURNITURE IS OF MAPLE WITH THE ADDITION OF A DESK AND MIRROR IN BLACK LACQUER. THE CURTAINS AND CHAIR COVERINGS ARE OF CHINTZ WITH A TWO-TONED TAUPE CARPET



ABOVE: LIVING ROOM OF A TWO ROOM SUITE. BELOW: TYPICAL BEDROOM

ALDEN APARTMENT HOTEL, NEW YORK

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ABOVE: ENTRANCE LOBBY. BELOW: MAIN DINING ROOM

ALDEN APARTMENT HOTEL, NEW YORK

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SYRACUSE, N. Y., MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

JOHN RUSSELL POPE AND DWIGHT JAMES BAUM, ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS

From the original sketch by Otto R. Eggers

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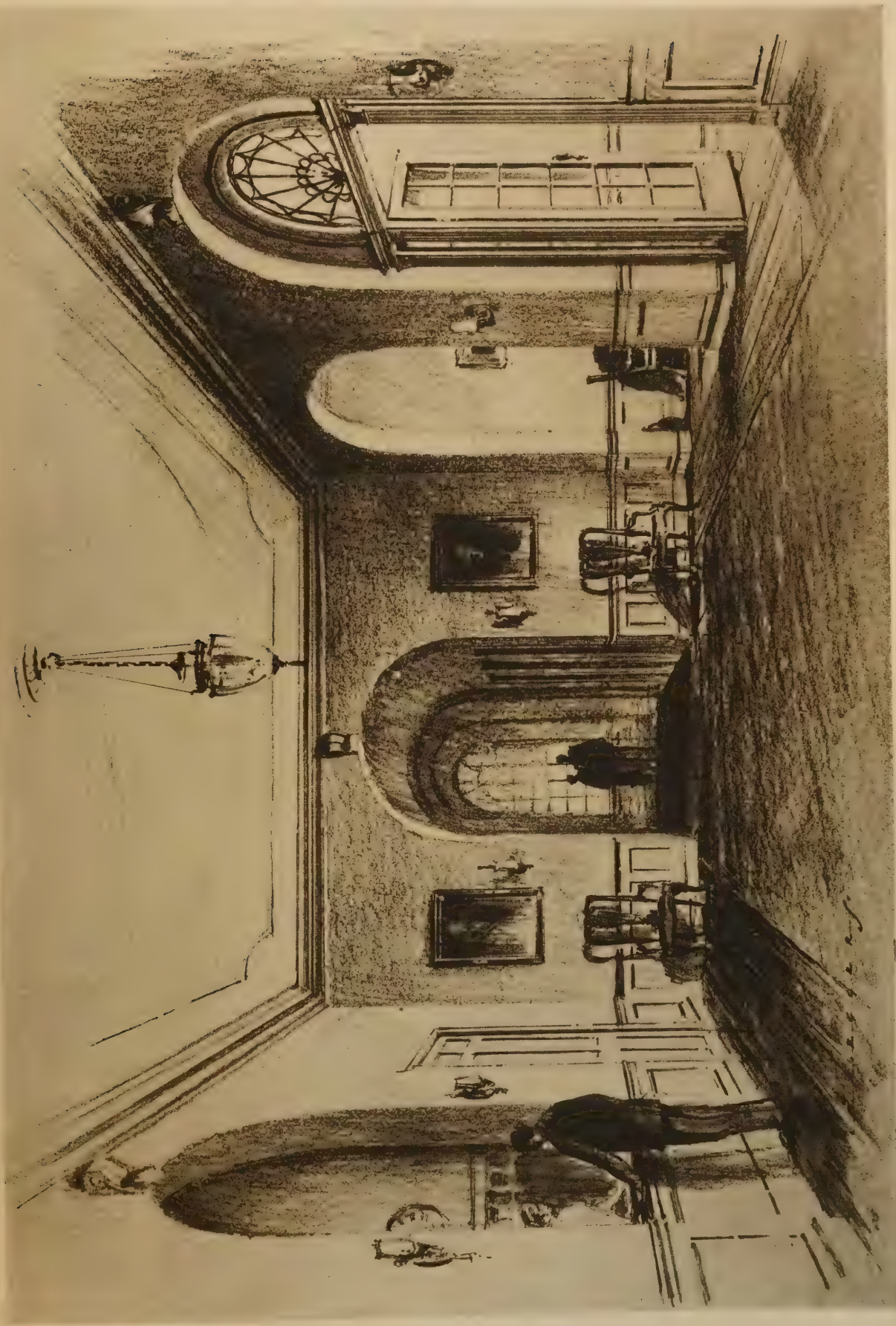
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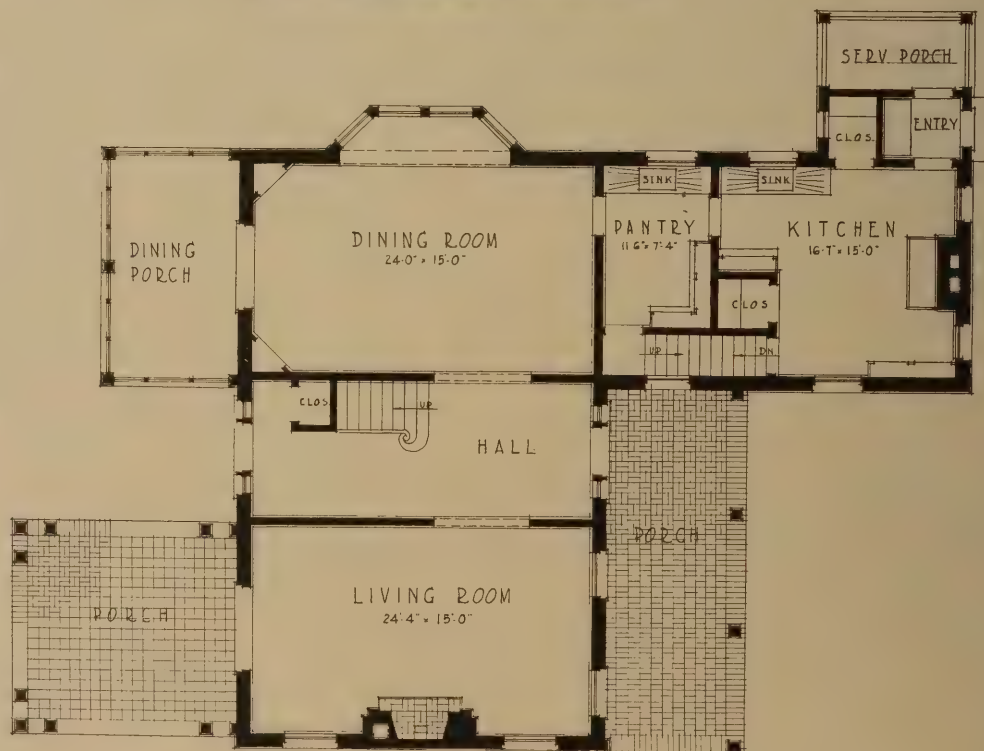
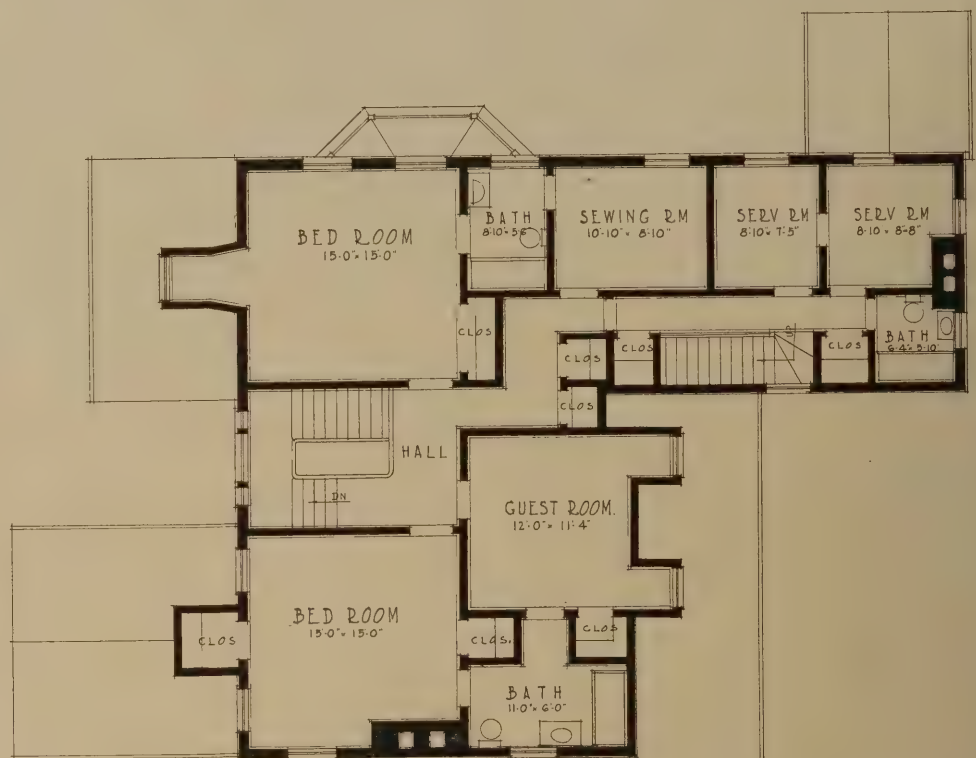
JOHN RUSSELL POPE AND DWIGHT JAMES BAUM, ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS

From the original sketch by Otto R. Eggers



HOUSE AT MONTCLAIR, N. J.—C. C. WENDEHACK, ARCHITECT

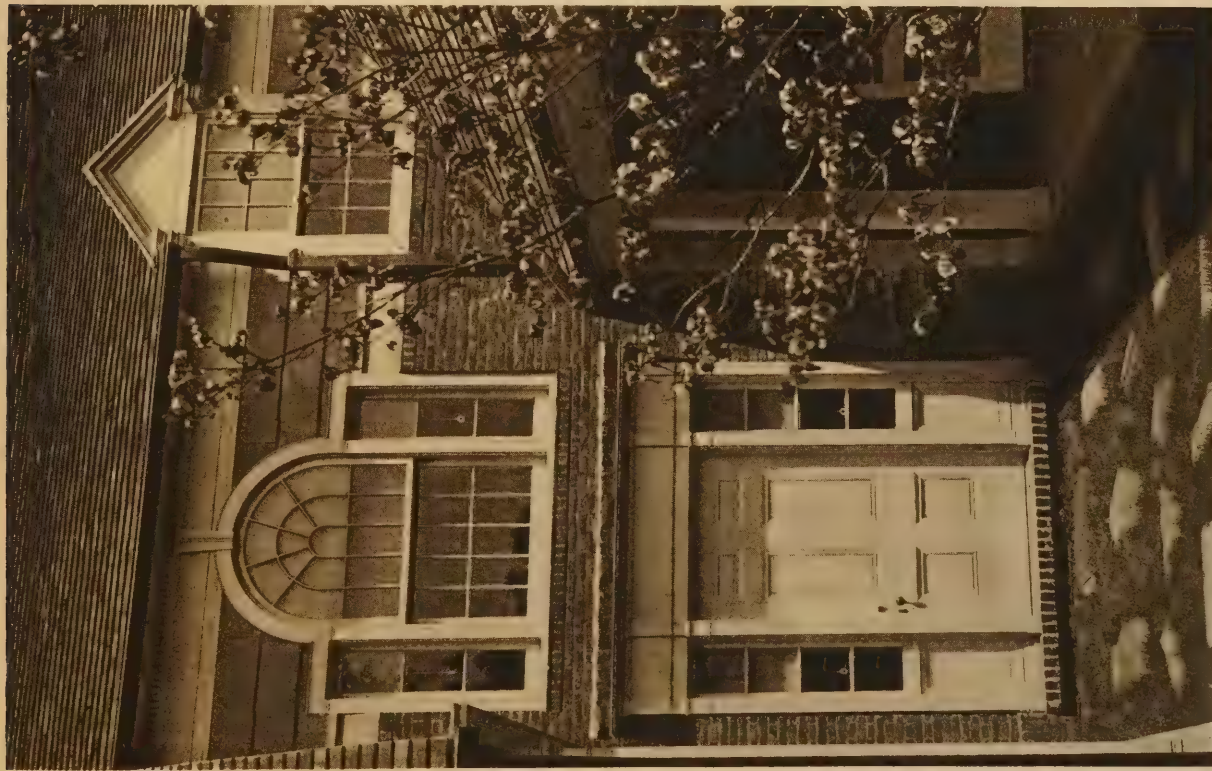
(See plans on back)



HOUSE AT MONTCLAIR, N. J.—C. C. WENDEHACK, ARCHITECT



HOUSE AT MONTCLAIR, N. J.—C. C. WENDEHACK, ARCHITECT



HOUSE AT MONTCLAIR, N. J.—C. C. WENDEHACK, ARCHITECT



THE SUPERVISION OF REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION

By ELWYN E. SEELYE, *Consulting Engineer*

IN reinforced concrete construction the structural elements are actually manufactured in the field and in this way it differs from other types of construction, such as structural steel. It, therefore, needs more careful supervision. The reader is invited to take an imaginary trip to a reinforced concrete job in progress of construction and to inspect the work in its different stages, and thus form a clear idea of the "what" and the "why."

Having arrived at the job, the builder's superintendent is first requested to show us his plans and specifications, with the object of finding out if he is working from plans of the latest issue and from plans that are clear and complete.

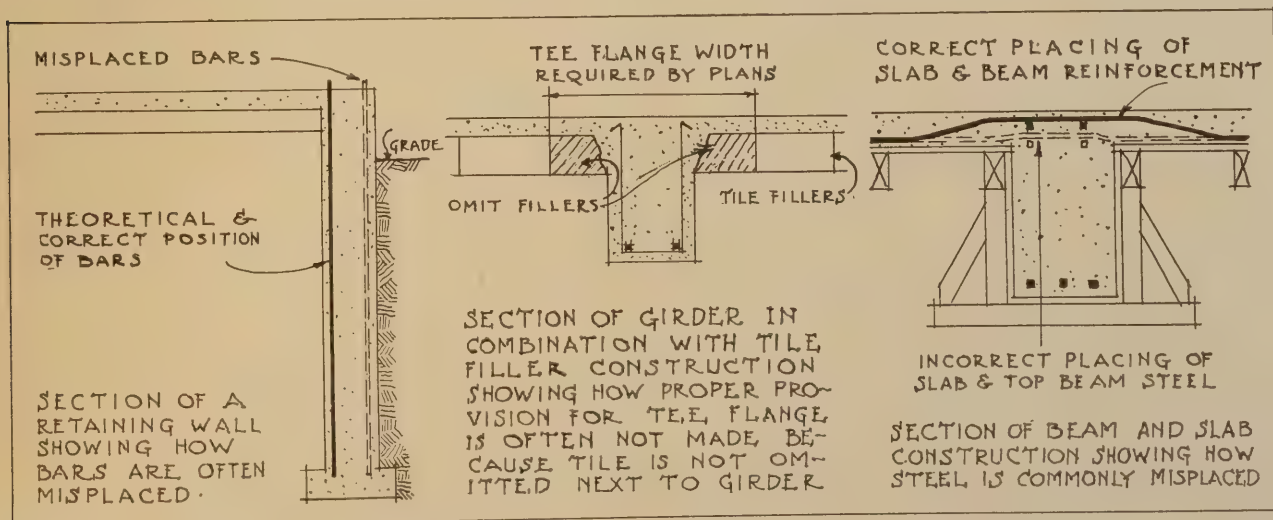
An inspection of material is then in order. Is the cement stored in a waterproof building? Has it been tested by a laboratory? These matters are important because cement is quickly damaged if it is rained on, and we should assure ourselves that the brand of cement being used conforms to standard laboratory tests.

Attention is next given to the sand pile to determine whether the sand is clean and sharp and of moderate fineness—that it is a sand neither very fine nor very coarse. A milk bottle, or other glass container, is partly filled with sand and water; shaken up; and then allowed to stand until the water above the sand has become clear. A layer of sediment shows on top of the sand, which by scale

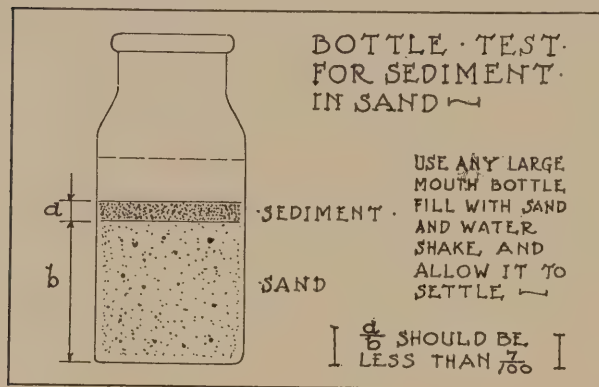
should not be over 7 per cent of the volume of the sand. When the milk bottle test is made, four parts of sand are placed in six parts of a 3 per cent solution of sodium hydroxide, obtained from a drug store. If, after twenty-four hours, the solution standing above the sand has a darker color than light amber, the sand contains a dangerous amount of organic matter, such as roots or loam and should be rejected.

The sand is also examined to see that the grains are not coated, that the grains are not made up of shale, that they do not contain much mica or pyrites, and that they do not contain crusher dust. If the sand passes these field tests, a one gallon sample is sent to a testing laboratory, with the request that briquettes be made up of this sand and of Ottawa sand and that their tensile strengths be compared. In the meantime the contractor is given permission to proceed with the construction. It is observed, however, that the sand is lying upon a soft loam which is liable to be scooped up with the shovels, and the superintendent is directed to have the sand piled on planks.

The stone or gravel for density and strength must be clean, hard and well graded between its upper and lower limits. If these conditions are met, either gravel or broken stone is accepted. The maximum size for ordinary small joist, or places where there is a large amount of reinforcement, should pass



through a $\frac{3}{4}$ inch ring. For ordinary beam and girder or flat slab construction the maximum size should pass through a 1 inch ring, and for foundations and mass concrete, there need be no limit to the maximum size. Too much stress, however, is



not laid on this question of maximum size because the larger the limiting size, the stronger the concrete, provided such concrete can be placed without voids.

The reinforcing steel has been arranged in piles by sizes and lengths. The steel is inspected to see that it is free from rust scale or oil and also free from splits, and whether it is bendable without checking.

The forms have been built and are the next item on the inspection list. The forms must be true to alignment, strong and well braced. Before the concrete is placed, the forms must be thoroughly cleaned. For this purpose an air jet is advisable and the contractor should have left small cleanout openings at the foot of his columns as this is a difficult place to clean. The surfaces of the forms which come in contact with the concrete must be oiled. The first floor uprights supporting the forms have been placed on mud sills and wedges and the mud sills have been carefully bedded in the earth. This is important because the earth may tend to soften when the concrete is poured and the sills settle while the concrete is setting, causing serious checking of the concrete beams. The contractor is to keep his hoist tower clear of the forms and not braced to them in any way, so that the vibration of the bucket elevator will not shake the forms while the concrete is setting.

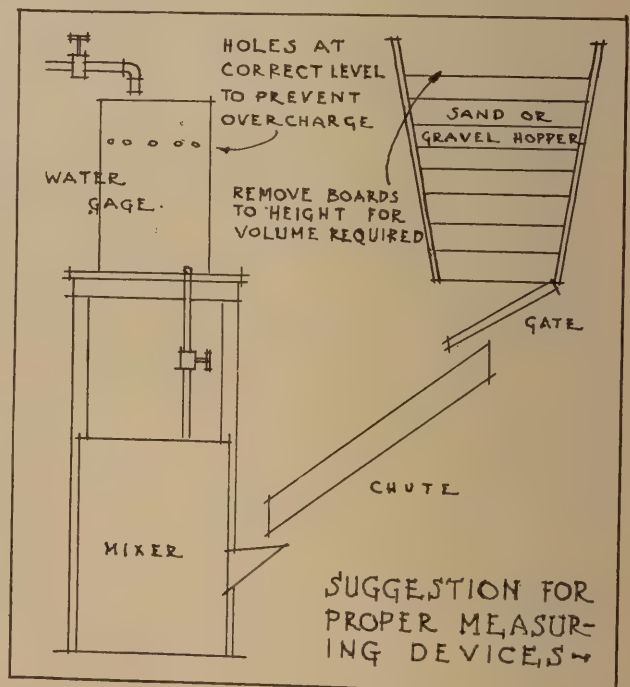
The sizes of the beam boxes are carefully checked and the columns plumbed. On examining the footing of the columns by means of the cleanout door at the foot, it is observed that some of the concrete footing contains on its surface considerable mud, and laitance, or scum that has risen to the top. Directions are given to have this cleaned off. As the forms are checked the sizes and position of the reinforcing steel are also checked. The steel must be rigidly secured in place so that it will not be displaced by the tamping of the concrete.

The reinforcing steel in the bottom of the slabs and beams has been specified to rest upon metal

spacers or concrete blocks. Metal spacers are not permitted where the surface is exposed to the outdoor atmosphere. The structural designer has planned that the steel will be very accurately placed in a vertical direction. This not only applies to the steel in the bottom of the slabs and beams, but also to horizontal steel in the top of the slabs and beams. The foreman of the steel gang is stubborn on the point of getting the top steel up as high as it should be. It is also found that the foreman in his last pouring operation failed to provide for a proper width of tee-flange. He has also failed to place some of the retaining wall vertical steel in the proper surface. The concrete forms for the retaining wall are held together by wire ties.

This concrete is exposed to the weather and these ties will rust and expand, causing the concrete to check. The foreman is instructed to remove these ties and use removable bolts to hold the forms.

Attention is now turned to the mixer. The ratio between the amount of water and the amount of cement is the main gauge of the strength and permanency of the resulting concrete. In lieu of a scientific analysis of the aggregate, the contractor is informed that the ratio should be one part of cement to nine-tenths of a part of water by volume. He is required to furnish an accurate water control device and to set it at such a point that the above ratio will be obtained. A standard batch mixer is being used and the contractor is told that the Joint Com-



mittee on Reinforced Concrete recommends a peripheral speed of the drum of two hundred feet per minute and that the batch must be mixed for at least one minute. The use of wheelbarrows is forbidden for measuring sand or stone and gated hop-

pers must be built so that the required proportions of stone and sand can be measured with reasonable mechanical accuracy.

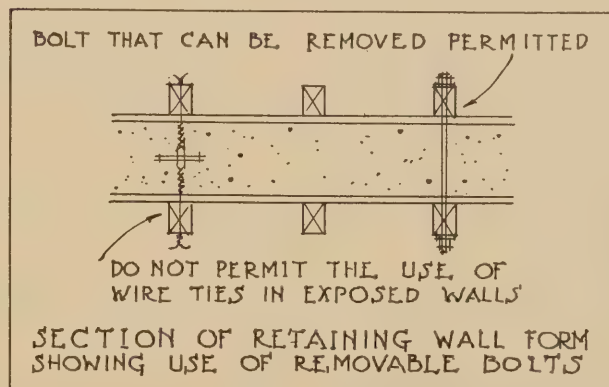
Much importance is attached to the amount of cement introduced in each batch and if the contractor is using two bags per batch, he should put both in at one time rather than put them in alternately with the sand charge as in that case the second bag may be forgotten. If the work is important, an inspector is delegated to watch the mixer at all times.

Returning to the second story, where concrete is now being poured it is observed that a dry mix is being used and the foreman is cautioned to see that concrete in the forms is carefully spaded and that men are placed with hooks to shake the reinforcement and consolidate the concrete around the bars.

The columns supporting this floor must be poured and allowed to set for several hours before the floor slab is placed, or else a shrinkage crack will occur between the column and the beam resting upon it. To avoid the formation of a cleavage void the contractor should not be allowed to pour the concrete in the beam boxes along slanting surfaces. Insist upon temporary bulkheads for limiting the day's work being plumb and at right angles to the beam, and that these bulkheads are placed in general in areas of low shear—or at the middle-third of the spans of the beams and girders.

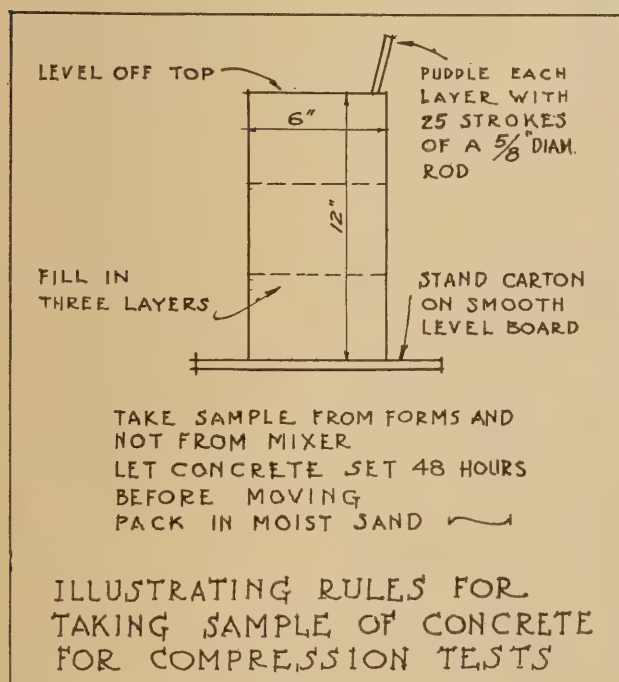
Paper cartons, obtained from a testing laboratory, are filled with fresh concrete removed from the

damp sand until a day or two before they are shipped to a laboratory for testing. The contractor has asked permission to remove the forms from an area previously poured. The concrete is struck with a carpenter's hammer to determine whether or not



it rings like a stone. Inquiry is also made as to the time that the concrete has been set and the contractor is advised that forms are not to be removed under seven days in warm weather, and two weeks in cold weather. These are minimum elapsed periods and are not a safe criterion for all conditions. If there is danger that the concrete has been frozen, a nail test is made by attempting to drive 10 d nails into the concrete. If a 10 d nail can be driven into the concrete without bending, it is an indication that the concrete contains frost and that it would be extremely dangerous to remove the shores. If, however, the concrete passes the above tests the contractor may remove his shores but he should do so cautiously and replace the support with what are known as "re-shores." Re-shores consist generally of heavier uprights placed midway between the supports of beams and girders and wherever there is any likelihood of the concrete receiving its full stress. The purpose of these re-shores is to protect the concrete construction from overloads or shock while hardening is in process.

The contractor calls attention to an area of the floor which is known to have been subjected to frost but which now appears to be in good condition, and asks our opinion as to what is to be done. A load test amounting to $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the live load for which the floor was designed is suggested. This test consists of shoring the floor to be tested on uprights, and the placing of wedges at the bottom so that the uprights can be made snug, but not driving the wedges in so as to raise the floor. After this has been done the test load is placed upon the floor. A magnifying pointer is constructed, attached to the ceiling of the test slab and the wedges of the shores slacked off, but for safety the shores are held in place so that they are just free. The deflection is read on the pointer and the load removed. Note is made as to whether or not the test caused a permanent deflection. This is the important criterion, for



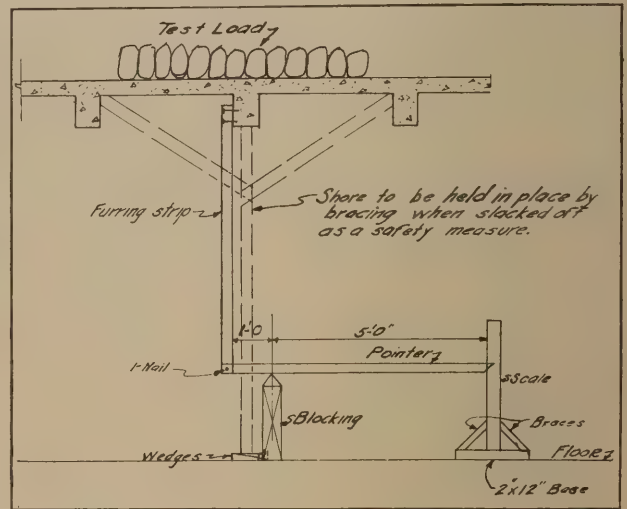
floor that has just been poured. The manner in which these are filled is very important as they are to form an index of the strength of the concrete and a slight difference in tamping will make a great difference in the result. These cartons are stored in

if permanent deflection was caused it is probable that the construction is faulty.

Returning to the second floor, which has been in the process of being poured, instructions are given for finishing it. Exposed surfaces which include the outside spandrel beams and columns, must have their face forms removed on the day following their pouring. They are to be finished in accordance with the specifications which probably prohibit the use of a cement wash or plaster and require rubbing with carborundum. It is to be noted that it is particularly important for this work to be done while the concrete is still friable. One portion of the floor is to have a monolithic finish and, as it will require some time for the concrete to become firm enough for troweling, the finishers must plan their work accordingly, even if overtime is required. The finishers are cautioned not to use dry sand or cement for the purpose of expediting the troweling. A portion of the floor will not have monolithic finish and this area will be left rough but screeded to grade.

The contractor's superintendent advises that he will probably be obliged to pour concrete in freezing weather and asks what protection will be required. There is danger in pouring concrete on a day when the temperature is below 40 and the thermometer falling. In weather where the temperature is not likely to fall below 28 or 30 during the night and rises to 40 during the day, the superintendent is advised that it will be satisfactory to

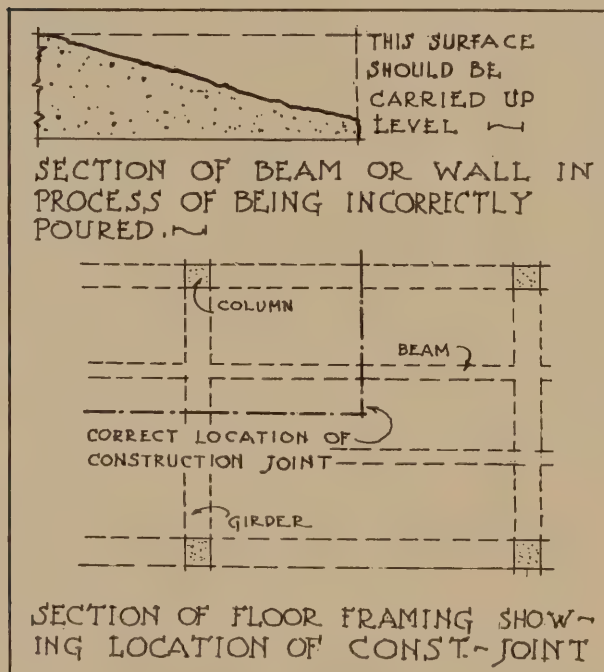
weather the entire portion of the structure to be concreted must be enclosed with tarpaulins, and heated with salamanders to a temperature of at least 50 degrees for not less than 96 hours after concreting. The superintendent is cautioned to



observe closely the temperatures at the bottoms of columns. The aggregate should be kept free from lumps of ice or snow, and heated with steam coils, and hot water for mixing should be used. The superintendent's attention is also called to the fact that unless heating is continuously kept up for a period of several weeks, care must be taken in the removal of forms. In case of concrete badly frozen, that is, where it shows a tendency to scale off or to be soft on the surface, it will be condemned.

GENERAL RULES FOR THE INSPECTION OF REINFORCED CONCRETE WORK

1. Do not allow forms to be removed until concrete is thoroughly set and rings like a stone when struck with a hammer.
2. Do not mistake frozen concrete for concrete thoroughly set.
3. Do not permit re-shores under beams and girders to be removed for at least three stories below the next floor to be poured.
4. Do not permit the placing of a cinder "fill" on the roof until the roof concrete is hard.
5. Do not permit heavy sections of ceiling forms to be dropped on the floor below.
6. Do not allow concentrated loads of material on green concrete floors.
7. Do not accept structural work which exhibits considerable voids or places where cement and sand are lacking around the coarse aggregate.
8. Do watch the quality of the ingredients.
9. Do watch the mixing.
10. Do check up placing of steel and size of forms.
11. Do watch the strength of the forms.
12. Do avoid frozen concrete.
13. Do test doubtful construction or condemn it.



cover the concrete with hay, straw or tarpaulin and to heat the mixing water. He is advised against the adding of materials to the concrete mixtures to prevent freezing that tend to corrode the reinforcing steel and adulterate the cement. In colder

TEST OF A FULL SIZED LIMESTONE COLUMN

By H. H. DUTTON, *Research Associate, Bureau of Standards*

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AN unusual test was recently made at the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., on a full sized Indiana limestone column as a part of the study of the properties of that stone, undertaken by the Bureau of Standards and the Indiana Limestone Quarrymen's Association of Bedford, Indiana. A change in the design of a building erected in Washington made available for test purposes one of the six columns originally used to support a small portico of the building.

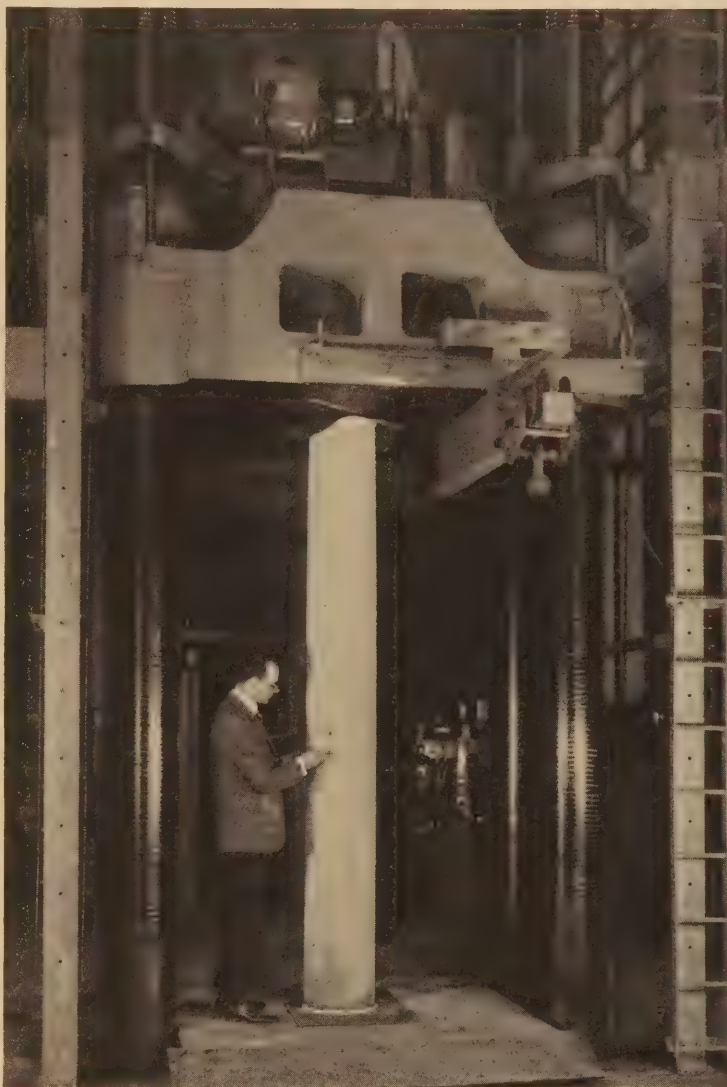
Full sized stone members have rarely been tested in laboratory work and advantage was taken of this opportunity to determine the relation between the behavior of a large structural member as compared with that of small cylinders and cubes customarily employed in routine test work.

After cutting off the upper portion of the column just below the lewis hole the height was 10 feet $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches and the greatest diameter $14\frac{5}{8}$ inches. The bed way of the grain of the stone was vertical. The test was made in a ten million pound capacity testing machine. The column was set up with a plaster of Paris cap on each end.

The break occurred when a total load of 1,050,000 pounds was applied which was equivalent to a unit stress of approximately 6250 lb. per sq. in. computed on the greatest area.

After the column was broken a section was cut out just below the break and nine cylinders 2 inches in diameter by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height were prepared for a comparative test. The average stress developed by these small specimens, which were similar to those used in ordinary laboratory work, was 5820 lb. per sq. in. The lower strength of the cylinders may have been due to the previous straining of the stone when the column was broken. Both of the values are close to the average strength of similar stone tested in the past.

The testing machine used is one of the largest in the world. It is of the hydraulic type, the load being applied through oil pumped into a cylinder located in the base or table on which the column stands. The movable head of the machine can be adjusted to accommodate a specimen twenty-five feet in height. With the ten million pound capacity, it would be possible to break a solid column of Indiana limestone with a maximum diameter of



LIMESTONE COLUMN SET UP IN TESTING MACHINE READY FOR LOADING. PLASTER OF PARIS CAPS ARE SEEN AT TOP AND BOTTOM

three feet six inches and the approximate proportionate height of twenty-five feet. Such a test would be interesting and spectacular but of little practical value since the smaller specimens give an adequate measure of the strength of the material. In this case, however, the test of the column served to demonstrate that there is apparently but little difference in the values obtained from the tests of large and small samples and in view of the fact that the column was able to stand over ten times the maximum loading ordinarily used in structural design calculations, the variation is not important.

After the first break in the column loading was continued in order to cause the broken portion to fall. A conical piece broke out from the top. The

shape of this piece is similar to that of the fragments obtained from tests of small cylinders and may be said to indicate a concentric loading of the column and a similar manner of failure to that occurring in the case of small specimens.

The section which provided the small cylinders previously referred to was sawed out about 4 inches below the edge of the broken portion of the column standing in the machine.

At the present time due to the very general use of skeleton construction the tendency is toward the use of natural stone simply as a covering for the struc-

ture in which it is placed and the load bearing capabilities of the material are rarely made use of. This test demonstrates the great excess of strength that exists in stone members employed, as was to have been the case in this instance, where the column, having a safe capacity of over 100,000 pounds was but one of six intended to carry the weight of the entablature of an entrance feature of the building.

Forming one of a series of films recently made to show the various activities of the Bureau of Standards, motion pictures were taken of this test and released through one of the motion picture reviews.



AT LEFT: CONDITION OF COLUMN IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE FIRST BREAK OCCURRED. PIECES THAT BROKE OUT AT TOP MAY BE SEEN IN REAR OF COLUMN. THE CRACKS SEEN FAINTLY JUST ABOVE THE CENTER INDICATE THE LOWER LIMIT OF THE BREAK. AT RIGHT: EFFECT PRODUCED BY CONTINUING THE LOAD AFTER THE FIRST BREAK TO CAUSE THE BROKEN PORTION TO FALL. IN LEFT FOREGROUND MAY BE SEEN THE CONICAL PIECES THAT BROKE OUT FROM THE TOP

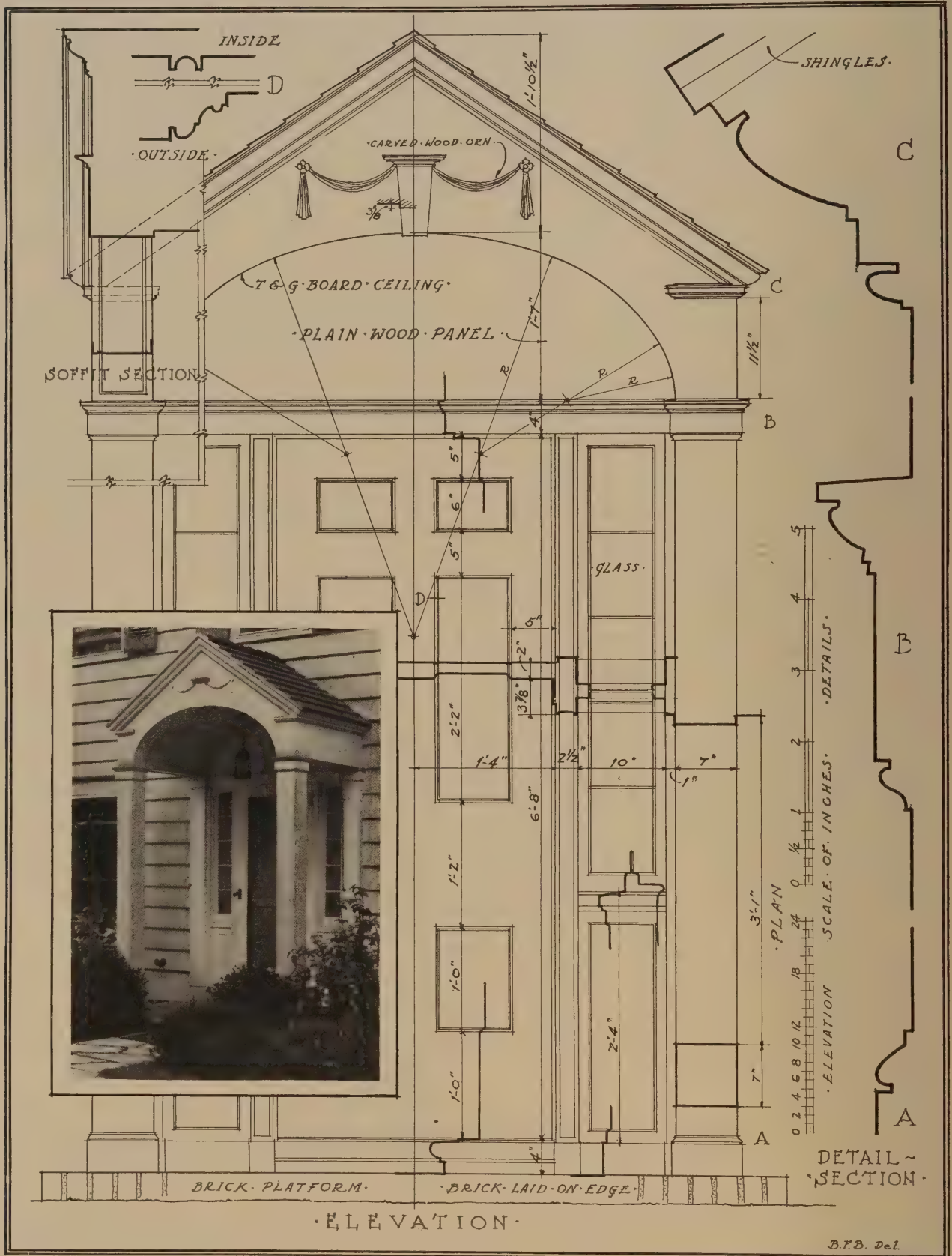
ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEERS

THE thirty-third annual meeting of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers will be held at the Hotel Statler, St. Louis, Mo., January 25th to 28th. The tentative program includes meetings of committees and sub-committees and the reports of officers and committees. The following subjects of interest to the architectural profession are to be presented by different authorities: The

Heating Effect of Radiators; The Effect of Painting Radiators; Chimney Sizes for House Heating; Insulating of a Residence; and Design and Operation of Hotel Heating and Ventilating Systems. Wm. B. Ittner will speak on the subject of Modern Schoolhouse Heating and Ventilating, and H. W. Schmidt will discuss the Practical Aspects of Heating and Ventilating of Schoolhouses. Concealed Radiation will be the subject of a paper by G. E. Otis.



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BOOK NOTES

FORGOTTEN SHRINES OF SPAIN

IT is now many years since Arthur Byne and his talented wife, Mildred Stapley Byne, first journeyed to Spain. On their return they presented the results of their travels in a manner so entirely new and so easily understandable that the revival of interest in Spanish architecture and decorative art may be said to date from the time of the Bynes' first visit. Singly, or in collaboration, Mr. and Mrs. Byne have published important volumes, have made contributions of moment in art periodicals. In all this research there has been present a certain surety of judgment, an accuracy of artistic analysis.

Another book, this by Mildred Stapley Byne, is now at hand for review. Like its predecessors, it holds up the real Spain to the reader. This present volume deals with *Forgotten Shrines of Spain*, and Mrs. Byne has written into its pages all the allurements that is to be found in these examples of Spanish art that have been saved from the despoilation of centuries. Spain is thrown open to the reader like a great museum.

The shrines that the author has found worthy of illustration and description, are not alone the pretentious ones that confront the traveller in the churches all over Spain. The roadside shrines, the village group, all those places where the human touch brings art in all its rare perfection to the humble dweller, are also in this book.

The book is divided into eight chapters, each one dealing with a certain region. The illustrations have been very carefully selected, and the text is written in the manner of one who knows her topic, respects it, and tries to imbue the reader with the same deep enthusiasm that the writer feels.

Forgotten Shrines of Spain. By Mildred Stapley Byne. Full cloth, 300 pages, size $5\frac{1}{2} \times 9$ inches. Price \$5.00. Philadelphia and London, J. B. Lippincott Company.



ENGLISH COTTAGES

EVER since the close of the Great War, the British architectural press has been actively at work, seeking by every means to conserve the beauty of the English countryside, and to do all that it could toward restraining the Government and large promoters from embarking on enterprises of building that could not be favorably approved by architects. The task has been a formidable one, and has not always been crowned by success.

England is fortunate in the fact that no type of building is too small or apparently insignificant as to cost to fail to interest the men who are great in architecture and who are unselfishly giving valuable time in the conservation of the rural beauty of England's towns.

A book on Cottages—Their Planning, Design

and Materials, by Sir Lawrence Weaver, is now to hand. In considering a volume which undoubtedly will have the widest suggestive value to English architects, it may be in order to state that "cottages" as referred to by Sir Lawrence Weaver in his book, are not the small type houses thus designated in the United States, but range in size to the eight room dwellings, known by us as "the suburban house."

The author's main purpose is not to create a handbook from which a house may be created in all its many details, but to set forth by many illustrations, many types that will more nearly carry forward the high traditions of English rural architecture and also those ideals of beauty that have set the standard of taste.

The work is divided into twenty chapters, each one exhaustively treating of certain features. Naturally, in most of the descriptions of methods, the work is based on English methods, and also naturally, the plans presented and commented on are based on English social custom. These will not, we believe, be of the greatest value to the reader in this country. But the large number of plates showing the exterior design of the modern English "cottage" have been so carefully collected and so thoroughly presented as to design and materials used, as to form a volume of unusual reference value.

There are valuable chapters on Cottages for Estate Servants and Gate Lodges, Cottage Grouping, Village and Suburban Planning, "Garden City" Groups, and the many schemes that have been carried to recent completion are all very completely treated.

While the work is, of course, English, the vast amount of study the author has given to his topic and the lucid manner in which he sets it forth, provide a valuable volume on the design of small houses to all architectural readers.

Cottages—Their Planning, Design and Materials. By Sir Lawrence Weaver. Full cloth, 400 pages, size $5\frac{1}{2} \times 9$ inches. Price \$6.00. London, Country Life; New York, Charles Scribner's Sons.



A BOOK ON HOW TO LEARN PERIOD DECORATION AND FURNITURE

THE author of "The Practical Book of Learning Decoration and Furniture" asks, how are those who expect to use the services of decorators to understand and appreciate the ideals and aims that the decorator has in mind for the beautification of their rooms if they themselves are ignorant of the subject? Then, too, there are others, he says, of taste and refinement who may do much to improve the convenience and attraction of their own homes if they have sufficient knowledge. And to these he adds the whole army of those concerned in the allied furnish-



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ing trades and manufactures. The purpose of the book is, as the author states, "to present both the easiest and the most thorough method of learning period decoration and furniture" for those who should have a knowledge of decoration. The subject is treated in an unusual and interesting manner from the very outset. In the first chapter the author promises to put human interest into the study of decoration, and he keeps his word throughout. He emphasizes the personality of the periods, and divides decoration, as humanity is divided, into families. These are The Renaissance, The Baroque, The Rococo, and The Neo-Classic. He calls attention to the family resemblance among the members of these various families, while remarking that their appearance is very different from that of any other family. "You have heard much of a certain person and feel that he would be congenial to you. Would you be satisfied to read long pages of description of him? No. You wish to meet him, to know him. Then let me present to you The Italian Renaissance." This certainly is giving human interest to the study of the periods! In his description of the style, the same idea is carried out. "The Renaissance was the rebirth of the old classic spirit, literature, and art that had animated the Greeks and Romans, and with its classicism came its paganism. The personality of an age is always reflected in its decoration,

and you are not going to exhaust such a decoration in a moment. But see its magnificent interest and inspiration." Of the Renaissance, he says to remember it was refined, but robust. The walls, ceilings and floors emphasized strength. The furniture was massive and heavy. Illustrations are referred to in this and other publications by the same author to demonstrate his point. Later on, the author states, "if you expect to become a decorator or design your own house, remember that the knowledge of the period styles you are now gaining is not to enable you always or by any means always to design interiors which shall absolutely adhere to the original styles in all their details—though such an adherence is often desired by clients. It is also to supply you with an accurate understanding of the particular period in all its aspects, so that you may, where necessary or advisable, adapt it to the conditions under which we now live, while yet remaining faithful to its spirit." Mr. Holloway here touches a point that is often overlooked in books treating of the styles and periods. His method of learning the periods makes the subject interesting. A subject which has been many times treated, has been presented in a new light.

The Practical Book of Learning Decoration and Furniture.
By Edward Stratton Holloway. J. B. Lippincott Company,
Philadelphia, Pa. 170 pages, fully illustrated. 6½ x 9 inches.
Board covers. Price, \$4.50.

FIFTH AVENUE ASSOCIATION AWARDS

THE Fifth Avenue Association of New York, which annually awards medals and diplomas for the best new and altered buildings erected in the Fifth Avenue section during the year, recently announced the prize winners for 1926. The first prize for new buildings was awarded to Warren & Wetmore, architects, for the new Aeolian Building at 689 Fifth Avenue, and second prize to York & Sawyer, architects, for the new building at 1 Park Avenue. The first prize for altered buildings was given to Greville Rickard, architect, for the alteration at 19 East 60th Street, the Dawson Building; no second prize was awarded in this class, it being the feeling of the committee that no other altered structure merited the recognition that a second award would entail. The Committee of Awards, appointed jointly by the Fifth Avenue Association and the New York Chapter of The American Institute of Architects, consisted of Messrs. Joseph H. Freedlander, Leon N. Gillette and Harry Creighton Ingalls, architects, and Waldron P. Belknap, Samuel Kurzman and C. Stanley Mitchell, laymen. The announcement of the awards was accompanied by the committee's condemnation of practices followed by many builders operating in midtown Manhattan, who have, in the opinion of the committee, given insufficient thought to architectural effect. It further charges that in many cases there was evidence

that adequate supervision of design and construction had not been exercised. The committee pleads for better taste in architecture as a good commercial investment, which not only augments the beauty and desirability of a single building, but affects the character and attractiveness of an entire community.

FREDERIC HIRONS HONORED

IN recognition of his services for architectural education, Frederic Hirons, of the architectural firm of Dennison & Hirons, New York, has been made a Chevalier of the French Legion of Honor. The presentation of the decoration was made by Maxime Mongendre, French Consul General. Mr. Hirons has long been active in furthering the education of American architectural students, and has been instrumental in obtaining the service of French architects as teachers in American universities. The Hirons Atelier is well known in architectural educational circles.

A CORRECTION

OUR attention has been called to an error in the credit as architects of the Federal Trust Company Building, Newark, N. J., appearing in the advertisement of the Jamestown Metal Desk Company in THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT of October 20, 1926. The attribution should have been George E. Jones and Dennison & Hirons, associate architects.



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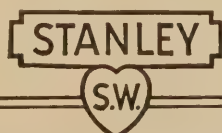
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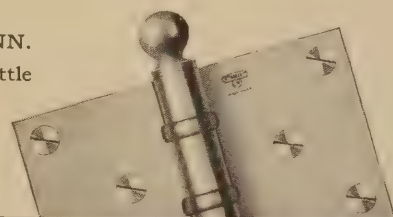
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THE UGLINESS OF MODERN LIFE*

SIR LAWRENCE WEAVER, in a recent lecture to art teachers at the Victoria and Albert Museum, complained about the ugliness of modern life, but it is not quite clear whom he intended to blame for this unfortunate condition. He begins by stating that "bungalows, those pink, skinny-roofed abominations, are springing up all over this wonderful land and defiling it," and he goes on to say that "the beastliness of the world at present was remarkable, and the only remedy lay in the art schools, where young artists could be taught not to crystallize their ideas on those of their elders, but to express something of the general and social conditions of today. If Sir Christopher Wren had decided to keep to the old tradition of Inigo Jones no one would bother about his churches today." This seems an extraordinary statement. It is surely precisely because Sir Christopher Wren did carry on the Classic tradition of Inigo Jones that his work was so fruitful of result. The advice to the young artists not to crystallize their ideas on those of their elders is quite meaningless, unless we are allowed to discriminate between the elders in question. In periods of great artistic achievement when the "elders," as they are called, are men of discernment and distinction, the juniors can scarcely do better than pay a little deference to them. It is only when the graybeards are ignorant of the arts they presume to teach or practice that it is incumbent upon youth to resist their influence. Neither does the injunction to the young artist to express something of the general and social conditions of today help him very much to attain a high standard of achievement, for what are the builders of those offending bungalows doing but trying to express something of the general and social conditions of today?

No! the young artists will not necessarily achieve design by rebutting their elders, whether these are teachers or distinguished visiting lecturers, but through studying the art of design itself, which has its own standards by reference to which students cannot only appraise the intellectual quality of their elders, but can also determine how far the general and social conditions of today are worthy of their support. It is the function of artists and philosophers occasionally to resist "the general and social conditions of their day," and they are altogether deprived of their intellectual status if it be assumed that they must merely express conditions which they accept without criticism.

Sir Lawrence Weaver tells us that if young artists could only be taught how much finer it is to design a beautiful matchbox than to draw a

landscape of Loch Lomond, in the end people would be so used to beautiful common things that ugliness would no longer pay. To design a poster or a teapot is in his opinion more honorable than to produce a picture which would hang on the walls of some well-to-do person's house because it gave pleasure to tens of thousands of people. Nobody will disagree with Sir Lawrence Weaver in his contention that the artist has no more important duty than that of beautifying the common utensils of our lives. Unfortunately, however, between the will to beautify and the ability to beautify a great gulf is fixed, and it is just here that our art teachers and the apostles of the crafts are apt to fail so lamentably. Can Sir Lawrence Weaver perhaps give them a clue to this secret of how to create beauty? He is quite sure that art is not "something spread on canvas put in a gold frame and hung on the walls of comfortable people's houses," but when he comes to tell us what art is he is somewhat disappointing, for he is obliged to fall back upon a definition first formulated by one of those "elders" whose collective authority he had previously invited the art teachers and students to repudiate. "Art," he quotes, "has been defined as the quality which brings pleasure to labor." That is quite the worst, most misleading, and the most mischievous definition of art which has ever been formulated, and it has been directly responsible for a very large part of what is most vulgar and incompetent in the work of artists and craftsmen today. To make the criterion of art a subjective one, to imply that what brings pleasure to the designer is therefore well designed, is an error of the first magnitude. It is notorious that the worst artists or musicians take an extraordinary pleasure in their work, but what brings joy to them gives pain to others. Let Sir Lawrence Weaver interrogate the authors of the "pink, skinny-roofed bungalows," of which he complains, and he will probably discover that they were one and all perfectly delighted with their work, and that they were in the seventh heaven when they conceived it and were happy as larks when they executed it.

With Sir Lawrence Weaver's indictment of modern "art criticism" most people would be in hearty agreement. It is, indeed, as he describes it, "a fungoid growth of modern civilization." He goes on to express the opinion that "because there was no art, we have to have art criticism to take its place." But there is something to be said for the contrary view; because we have no *real* art criticism, *therefore* the bad artists are permitted to flourish.

* Reprinted from *The Architects' Journal*, London.



Entrance, Buhl Building, Detroit. Michigan, Smith, Hinchman & Grylls, Architects.

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TERRA COTTA

A cherished speculative formula went to the winds in the designing of the Buhl Building. Costly lower story finish at the expense of suitable dignity in finishing the shaft above formed no part of the conception in this fine office building. It is faced throughout with Terra Cotta in a beautiful mottled grey glaze harmonizing with the granite base and entrance columns.

Note: Many fine motifs for treating Terra Cotta will be found in our volume "Terra Cotta of the Italian Renaissance," \$3.00 per copy on approval.

NATIONAL TERRA COTTA SOCIETY
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ARMY TO HAVE BARRACKS ARCHITECTURALLY GOOD

THE 40,000 regular army troops who are now living in the open or under inadequate shelter are soon to have not only livable barracks but architecturally good ones.

Secretary of War Davis announced recently that The American Institute of Architects has offered to donate its services to the Quartermaster-General of the army in preparation of attractive building plans.

Congress has authorized the War Department to sell surplus military reservations, valued roughly at \$26,000,000, the receipts of which will be appropriated for the new army housing program.

Secretary Davis is anxious to depart from the traditional "institutional" type of buildings wherever possible, and substitute a type of architecture in harmony with that prevailing in the local community of which the army post is a part. Special attention will be given to adapting the structures to the climatic needs of the different communities.

PARIS STUDENTS TO HAVE A NEW LATIN QUARTER

PARIS is to have a brand new Latin Quarter. A "University City" is being established, thanks to provision made by the late M. Deutsch de la Meurthe, a philanthropist who was deeply interested in education and the welfare of the young.

When this student quarter eventually reaches completion it will provide homes, meals at low prices, clubs and libraries for those attending the Paris universities who wish to avail themselves of its advantages.

It is hoped that other countries will erect buildings for their own students in the French capital around this nucleus. The Canadian and the Belgian buildings are already under construction and options on sites have been obtained by England, Mexico and China. An Argentine house is projected, and negotiations are under way with Spain and the various countries of South America that send students to Paris.

A particularly urgent appeal has been addressed to the United States, whence come so many students. The erection of a United States student house is enthusiastically advocated by Professor J. M. D. Ford, Director of the American University Union, which is endeavoring to interest wealthy Americans in the enterprise.

The architects of the French "nucleus" have built in imitation of the old Norman houses of France. The structures thus far erected are long, comparatively low (four stories and a semi-basement), and done in soft rose-colored brick, with slate-tiled roofs, big, square bay windows and

many gables. They are arranged around courtyards. In these dormitories are reading rooms, writing rooms, music rooms, libraries and gymnasiums.

PERSONALS

Nathan Myers, architect, has moved his offices temporarily from the Court Theatre Building to 224 Elizabeth Avenue, Newark, N. J.

Max F. Mayer, architect, has moved his offices from the Home Insurance Building to the New Donaghey Building, Little Rock, Ark.

J. Kerr Giffen, architect, has moved his offices from the Troll Building, St. Clairsville, Ohio, to the First National Bank Building, Canton, Ohio.

L. R. Weidner, architect, 91 Fullers Road, Chatswood, New South Wales, Australia, would be pleased to receive manufacturers' catalogs and samples.

Andrew J. Thomas, architect, formerly located at 15 East Forty-seventh Street, is now occupying new quarters at 2 West Forty-sixth Street, New York City.

Harrison Gill, architect, has opened an office in Venice, Fla., for the general practice of architecture, and would be pleased to have manufacturers send catalogs and samples.

C. W. Dickey and Hart Wood, architects, have recently formed a partnership for the practice of their profession under the firm name of Dickey & Wood, 405 Damon Building, Honolulu, T. H.

Arthur R. Hutchason, architect, 924 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles, Calif., has opened a branch office at 102 De la Guerra Studios, Santa Barbara, Calif., with Arthur Raitt in charge. Manufacturers are requested to send catalogs and samples to Mr. Raitt.

Monroe Heath Blake, architect, formerly of the War Department, U. S. District Engineers' Office, Washington, D. C., is now in the Specification Division of the Office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, where he will be glad to receive catalogs and other literature, samples, etc., relating to the building trade. Address Monroe Heath Blake, architect, Room 439 Treasury Building, Washington, D. C.



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ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE NOTES

ONE of the most attractive programs of the year in the series of entertainments of The Architectural League of New York was given December 16th, 1926, when Charles R. Knight, artist and naturalist, presented a lantern slide address entitled "Life Through the Ages." On the walls of the lecture room were hung many drawings and paintings executed by Mr. Knight during the past twenty-five years. He is one of those wisest of artists who discovered early in his career the special field in which his talents found fullest expression. With unusual ability as a draftsman, painter and sculptor, Mr. Knight has been enabled to utilize his talents in a broad field of scientific research. Today he stands high as an expert student of pre-historic animal life. His restorations from fossil remains are recognized as valuable contributions to this important field in science. A large and appreciative audience enjoyed his address.

Plans for the Grand Central Palace show are maturing. Reference has already been made in these columns to the series of conferences which will be held in the Grand Central Palace during the period devoted to the Exposition. In addition to the four conferences already announced, it is now possible to mention three more which will be given during the second week. On Monday, February 28th, at 11 a. m., Homer St. Gaudens will deliver an address on the life and work of his illustrious father, Augustus St. Gaudens. The address will be illustrated by lantern slides and will be given under the auspices of the National Sculpture Society.

The Society of Landscape Architects has arranged to hold its annual convention at the time of the League exhibition, and has planned to sponsor one of these conferences. On Tuesday, March 1st, at 11 a. m., a discussion on the Use of Sculpture for City and Park Decoration will be held under the chairmanship of Gilman D. Clarke. Addresses will be given by a landscape architect, a sculptor, and an architect.

On Wednesday, March 2nd, the Society of Mural Painters will finish the series of conferences. The chairman of the morning will be Arthur Covey, President of the Society. Edwin H. Blashfield, Dean of American Mural Painters, will review the progress of mural painting in America from its beginning up to the outbreak of the Great War. Others will discuss developments since that time and the outlook for the future.

It is hoped that League members and others who read these notes will remind their friends that the public is invited to attend these conferences.

EIFFEL TOWER, 37 YEARS OLD, SERIOUSLY
ATTACKED BY RUST

PARIS is surprised to hear that the Eiffel Tower, which has loomed above the city ever since the Exposition of 1889, is threatened with destruction by rust—and perhaps electrolysis—unless a suitable protective paint can be discovered.

The Eiffel Tower, from the ground level to the top of the flagstaff, measures a height of nearly 1,000 feet and was built of specially treated steel.

Engineers who have completed the periodical examination of the structure have discovered that rust is eating away the metal and has done far more damage, in proportion, than that revealed at any previous tests, although anti-rust treatment had been applied.

When it was built in 1889 every section of the Eiffel Tower's network of steel beams was coated with three layers of a mixture of red lead and pure linseed oil, and these in turn were covered by a final application of thick paint.

Two years later, examination revealed that the elements had eaten their way through the four layers of paint, and that rust was beginning to spread. In 1892 the badly rusted parts of the Tower were scraped, and repainted with white lead, linseed oil and ochre. Since that time the Tower has been scraped, treated and repainted with various products in 1899, 1907, 1914 and 1924. But the process of disintegration grows steadily worse.

Experts are now trying to discover some new protective paint which in addition to being proof against oxidization must also be a non-conductor of electricity, in order to guard against galvanic action.

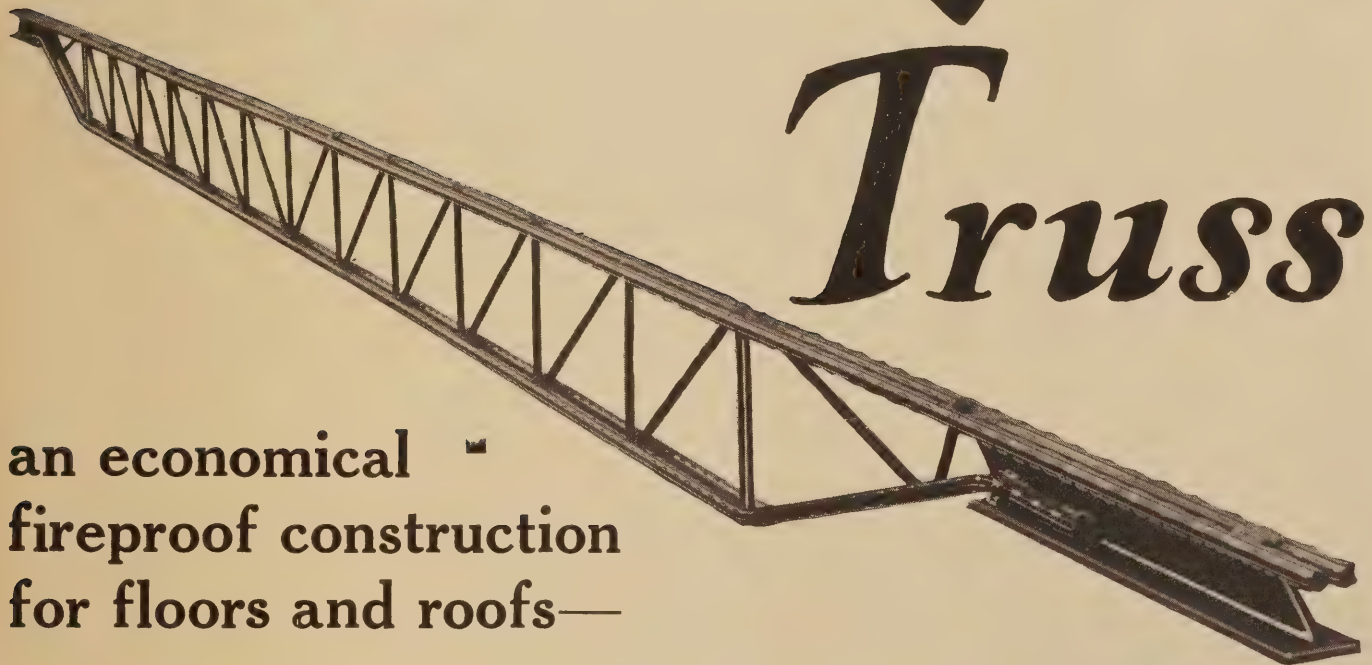
Parisians, whose esthetic sense it has always offended, would not grieve to see the Tower taken down. Tourists alone would miss it, for they get their best view of the city from its top.



THE COUNTRYSIDE

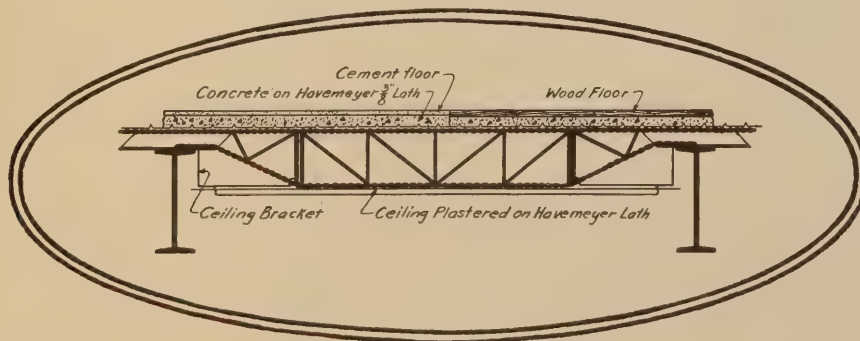
THE awakening of interest in the preservation of the charms of the countryside is greatly to be welcomed, states *The Builder*, London, and it is to be hoped that some better direction and control may be obtained for the widened and altered roadways which are threatening to spoil the beauty of many country districts. The laying out of new roadways cutting off corners and straightening directions may seem all very well from the economist's point of view, but there is a serious danger that not only may rural charm be sacrificed, but actual ground values reduced by the exaggerated values attached to getting lines of roadway direct and straight.

The Havemeyer Truss



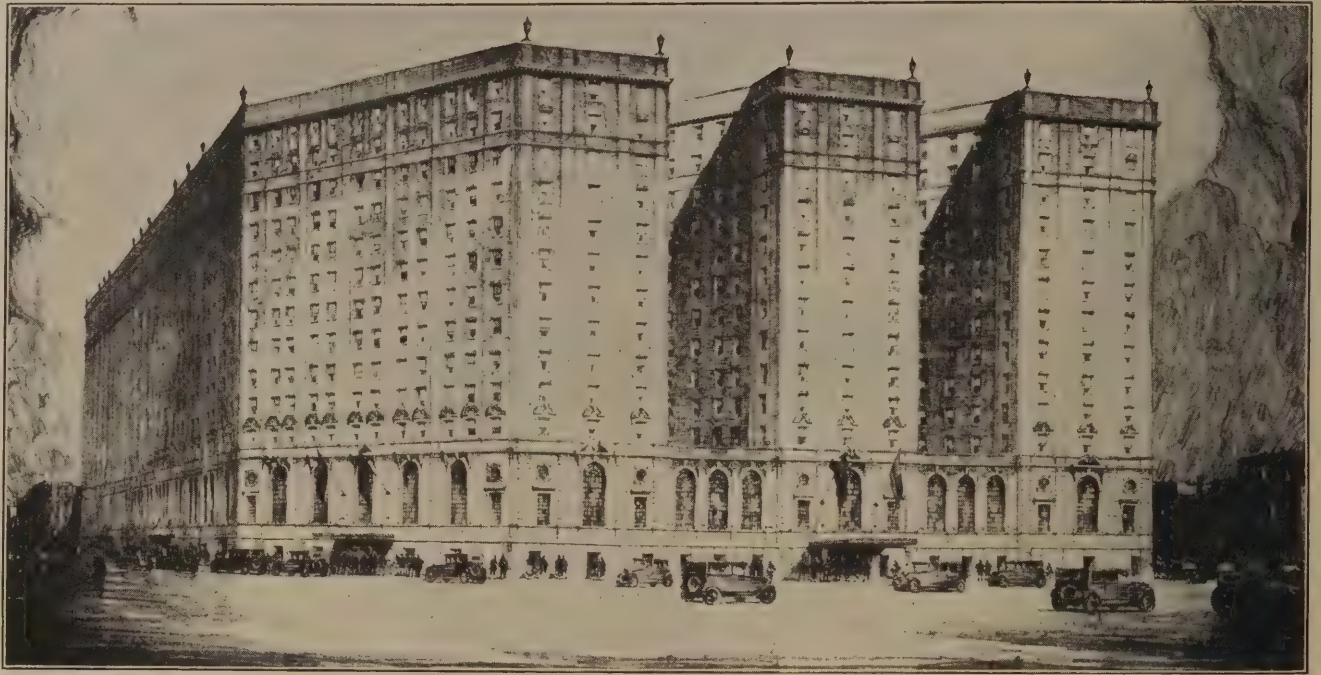
an economical
fireproof construction
for floors and roofs—

for all types of buildings designed for light loads. Electrically arc-welded units, Pratt type truss. All welds rigidly inspected. Span up to 31 ft. Large stock for immediate shipment.



42 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. SALES OFFICES & WAREHOUSES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES
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New York City

General Contractors:

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New York City

Electrical Engineer:

Karr Parker

Electrical Contractors:

McCarthy Bros. & Ford
Buffalo, N. Y.

Pipe for steam work furnished by John
W. Danforth Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Pipe for plumbing furnished by C. H.
Cronin, Boston, Mass.

The wiring in this newest of palatial metropolitan hotels was installed exclusively with **Buckeye Conduit**, another striking instance of the high esteem in which this product is held by leading architects and electrical contractors.

Another Youngstown product, **Youngstown Pipe**, was used for all the heating and plumbing. Wherever construction calls for materials of highest caliber, Buckeye Conduit and Youngstown Pipe are universally recognized as meeting the most strict requirements.

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New Orleans—Hibernia Bank Bldg.
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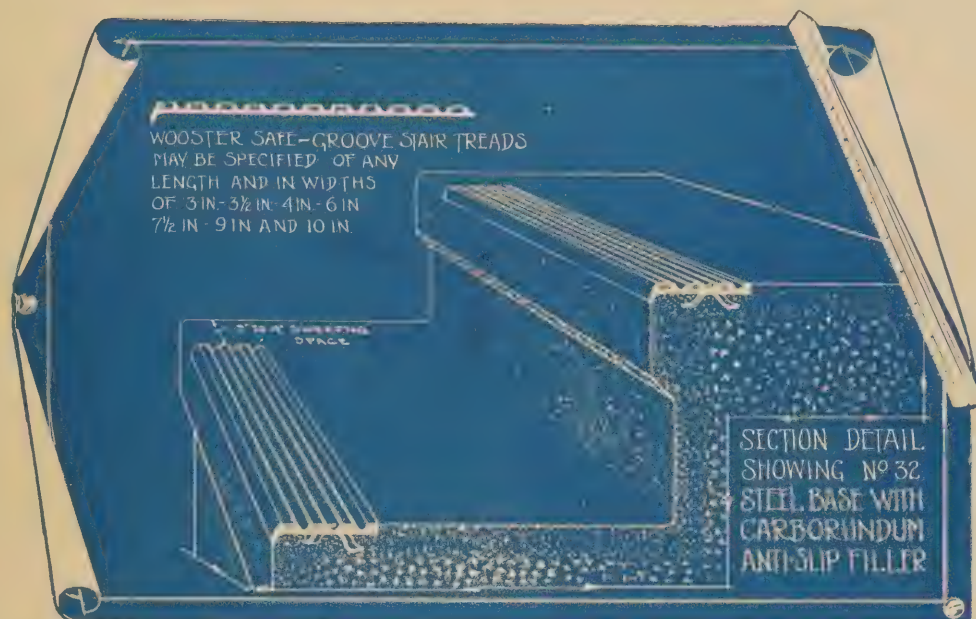
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Seattle—Central Bldg.
St. Louis, Mo.—Mo. State Life Bldg.
Youngstown—Stambaugh Bldg.

London Representative—

The Youngstown Steel Products Co., 316-17 Dashwood House, Old Broad Street, London, E. C., England.

CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION

A. I. A. File No. 14-d-1



Specifications:

All concrete steps and platforms shall be equipped with "Wooster Safe-Groove-Treads" supplied with anchors attached (steel base, or brass base; specify whether carborundum or lead filled) as made by the Safety Stair Tread Company, Wooster, Ohio, or equal approved. These treads shall be set flush with the cement surface, to be 6" less than the entire length of the step and _____ inches wide.



Laying S. S. T. to the above specifications, 3" sq. back material, furnished with anchors attached, was used. When steps were ready for finishing, a leveling strip was placed at the proper height and distance for step. The finish concrete was mixed very heavy, like mud, and the step filled into the finished line and roughly floated. No allowance was made for the cement displaced by the tread. Each tread was then centered between stringers and evened with finished line of front of step. Safety tread was then tamped to finish level, excess cement scraped off and step given final troweling. All concrete was washed off of Safety Tread while still soft.

This method gave a self-anchoring job, easily and quickly installed, and greatly improved the appearance of the stairway.

This is just one of the simple, yet effective methods that have been worked out for applying Wooster Safe Groove Treads to every type of stair construction. Watch for others. This tread has three main features from the architect's standpoint: (1) Economy, through ease of installation and replacement, under plans worked out by the manufacturers. (2) Safety through alternate anti-slip ridges and open grooves, the latter for keeping the anti-slip surface free from dirt and water. (3) Adaptability through range of finishes and installation facilities provided by the manufacturers. Write for samples and complete information or see our catalog in Sweets.

THE SAFETY STAIR TREAD COMPANY
P. O. Box 198-A, Wooster, Ohio
Manufacturers of Wooster Safe Groove Tread and Security Nosing and Thresholds

WOOSTER

SAFE—GROOVE STAIR TREAD



FLOORING



Air view of Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore

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JOSEPH EVANS SPERRY is the Architect; M. A. LONG CO., Builders

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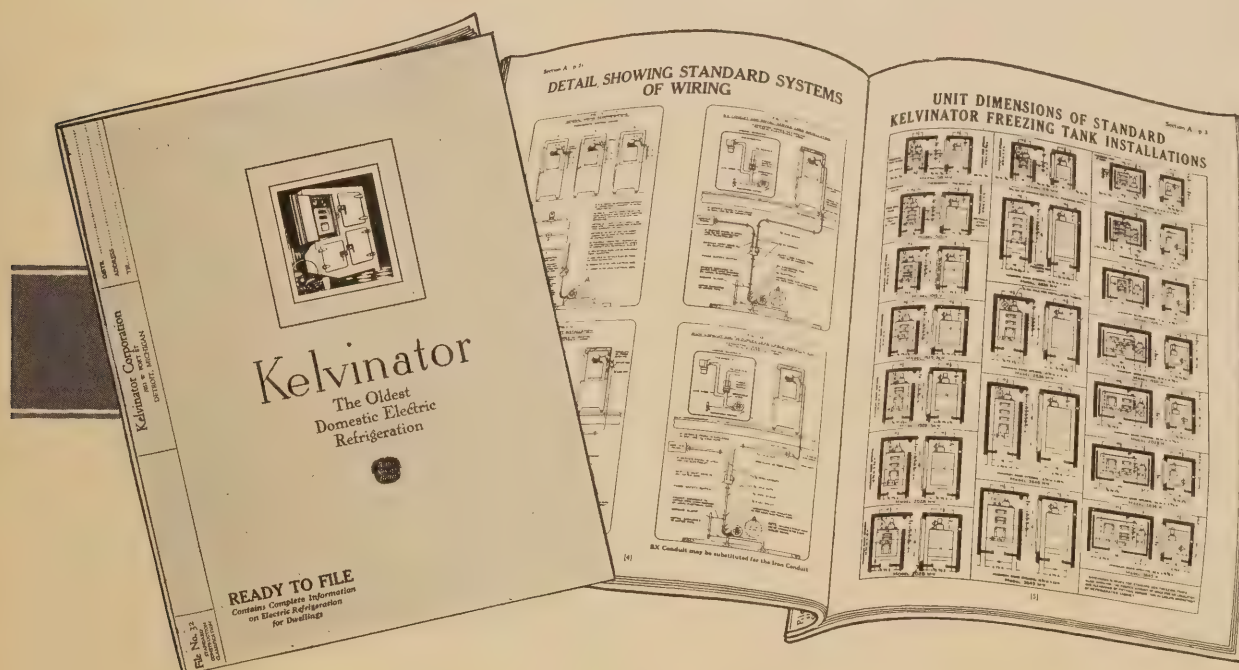
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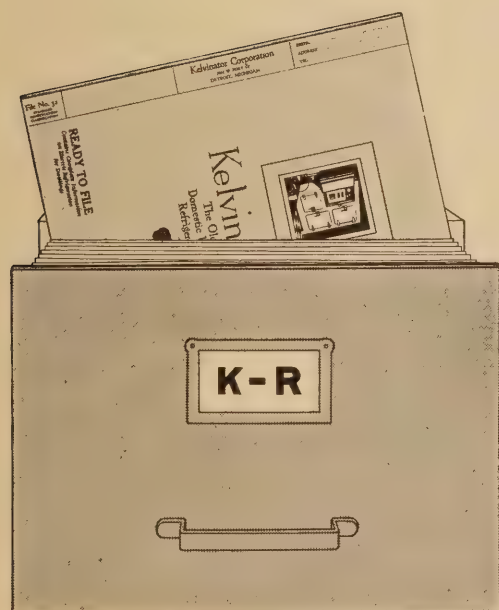
An authoritative book containing complete information on electric refrigeration for dwellings and apartments has now been published by Kelvinator, the oldest and longest proved domestic electric refrigeration.

This book is designed for the special use of architects. And is divided into sections which cover, thoroughly, the advantages, simplicity, conveniences and construction of Kelvinator units. One section is devoted to data regarding installation and another is devoted to the institution back of Kelvinator, details of which all forward-looking architects want to know.

Beyond realizing that Kelvinator's claim to outstanding reliability is completely justified by its past experience in thousands of installations since 1914, the soundness of its principles and precision of construction; architects will immediately see the flexibility of Kelvinator units in kitchen planning.

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Division of Electric Refrigeration Corporation
Kelvinator of Canada, Ltd., 1142 Dundas Street, East, London, Ontario



Arranged in accordance with the recommendations of the A. I. A. File No. 32, Standard Construction Classification.

Kelvinator

The Oldest Domestic Electric Refrigeration

"Better-Always-Better"

DT-303

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Distinctively
NEW



IN their quest for individuality in floors, architects have long been handicapped by a dearth of materials with which to contrive rich and varying effects. Fallston Tiles answer to this need, not only because they are distinctively new, but more particularly because of their freedom from sameness; their craftsmanship character; their strong individuality. No two Fallston Tiles are ever found precisely alike except in shape.

And every desirable shape and size is available.

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Fallston Tiles are unglazed, and of non-slip surface. They are non-porous. Without being

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Fallstons answer an endless range of architectural needs.

Fallston Tiles are made by a special process which involves an unusual amount of care, time and labor. Yet the tiles are very moderately priced.

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Covenant Club, Chgo.
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Dalton Adding Machine Co., Cincinnati, O.
Alfred Decker & Cohn, Chicago
Evanston State Bank, Evanston, Ill.
The Florsheim Shoe Co., Chicago
General Electric Bldg., Philadelphia
Hollywood Hotel, Chicago
Hotel Rosslyn, Los Angeles
Henry Ford Hospital, Detroit
Hart, Schaffner & Marx, Chicago
Hlg Electric Ventilating Co., Chicago
Juvenile Court & Home, Chicago
Katzinger, Edward & Co., Chicago
J. J. Kraft Bros. Co., Chicago
B. Kuppenheimer Co., Chicago
Kansas City Athletic Club, Kansas City, Mo.
Knollwood Country Club, Lake Forest
Lowry Hotel, St. Paul
Robert E. Lee Hotel, Winston-Salem, N. C.
Lincoln-Irving Bank, Chicago
Melrose Hotel, Chgo.
Monterey Hotel, Chgo.
Miller Hospital, St. Paul
Sanitarium, Chicago
Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago
Montgomery Ward & Co., Oakland, Cal.
Montgomery Ward & Co., St. Paul, Minn.
Madison-Kedzie Bank, Chicago
Northwestern Life Bldg., Minneapolis
Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis
Ohio Bell Telephone Co. Bldg., Toledo
Ohio Bell Telephone Co. Bldg., Cleveland
Pershing Square Office Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.
Prest-O-Lite, Indianapolis, Ind.
Pullman Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago
Ridgemoor Country Club, Chicago
Stock Exchange Bldg., Chicago
Shenandoah Hotel, Chgo.
Sheridan Plaza, Chicago
Sovereign Hotel, Chicago
St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester, Minn.
St. Luke's Hospital Addition, Chicago
Standard Club, Chicago
Sloan Valve Co., Chicago
Up-own Theatre, Chicago
233 E. Walton Place Bldg., Chicago
Wulford Hotel, Danville, Ill.
West Suburban Hospital, Chicago



Standardized, renewable working unit—removed as easily as a light bulb.

One skyscraper tells another the good news about Chicago Faucets

"BACK fence gossip" is just as prevalent among the big buildings downtown as it is out where the little homes are. The fame of Chicago Faucets is being broadcast daily along the city skylines and building managers and engineers all along the line are delighted to tune in on complete faucet satisfaction.

The office building, apartment building, hotel, club or factory that starts out new with Chicago Faucets is exceptionally fortunate. For where Chicago Faucets go in, they go in to stay. The trouble and expense of continuous repairs and replacements is thereby avoided from the start.

Buildings equipped at the outset with ordinary-type faucets, soon find themselves faced with the problem of costly upkeep and, within a year or so, replacement of fixture after fixture. The labor cost, plus the cost of new fixtures, make quite a big item in building maintenance.

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One standardized working unit fits every Chicago Faucet and can be changed as easily and quickly as a burned-out electric bulb.

A few spare units, a handful of washers and seats and a little flat wrench that costs twenty cents make a complete repair kit for the largest building.

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Benjamin Electric Mfg. Co., Des Plaines
Capitol Bldg., Chicago
Century Bldg., Chicago
Champlain Bldg., Chicago
Chamber of Commerce, Chicago
Chicago Athletic Assn., Chicago
Chicago Bldg., Chicago
Chicago Club, Chicago
Chicago Temple Bldg., Chicago
City Hall Square Bldg., Chicago
Columbus Memorial Bldg., Chicago
Consumers Bldg., Chicago
Cribben & Sexton, Chicago
Edison Bldg., Chicago
Federal Bldg., Chicago
Federal Life Bldg., Chicago
Fine Arts Bldg., Chicago
First National Bank Bldg., Chicago
Garrick Bldg., Chicago
General Electric Co., New York
B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co., Akron, O.
Harris Trust & Savings Bank Bldg., Chicago
Hamilton Club, Chicago
Harvester Bldg., Chicago
Hearst Bldg., Chgo.
Illinois Athletic Club, Chicago
Illinois Steel Co., Chicago
Insurance Exchange Bldg., Chicago
International Harvester Co., Chicago
18 Kesner Estate Buildings, Chicago
S. S. Kresge Co., Chicago
Lytton Bldg., Chicago
London Guarantee & Accident Bldg., Chicago
Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago
Majestic Theatre, Chicago
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Marshall Field & Co., Chicago
Old Colony Life Bldg., Chicago
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Pontiac Bldg., Chicago
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Tower Bldg., Chicago
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With the working unit that's changed as easily as a light bulb

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REFERENCE LIST OF BUSINESS LITERATURE

*A Service arranged for the use of the Architect, Specification Writer
and Architect Engineer*

THIS list of the more important business literature of Manufacturers of building material and equipment is published each issue. Any of these publications may be had without charge, unless otherwise noted, by applying to The American Architect, 239 West 39th Street, New York, or obtained directly from the manufacturers. Either the titles or the numbers may be used in ordering.

Arranged according to the Standard Construction Classification adopted by the American Institute of Architects.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PREPARATION OF SITE. 2. EXCAVATION. 3. MASONRY MATERIALS. 4. CONCRETE AND MONOLITHIC CONSTRUCTION. 5. BRICK WORK. 6. FOUNDATIONS. 7. WATERPROOFING AND DAMPPROOFING. 8. STONE WORK. 9. ARCHITECTURAL TERRA COTTA. 10. BLOCK CONSTRUCTION. 11. PAVING. 12. ROOFING, SHEET METAL AND SKYLIGHTS. 13. STRUCTURAL STEEL AND IRON. 14. MISCELLANEOUS STEEL AND IRON. 15. ORNAMENTAL METAL WORK AND PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF METALS. 16. FIRE RESISTING DOORS, WINDOWS, AND TRIM. 17. SPECIAL DOORS AND WINDOWS. 18. VAULTS AND SAFES. 19. CARPENTRY. 20. FURRING AND LATHING. 21. PLASTERING. 22. MARBLE AND SLATE. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 23. FLOOR AND WALL TILE LINOLEUM AND ACCESSORIES. 24. PLASTIC FLOORS. 25. PAINT, PAINTING AND FINISHING. 26. GLASS AND GLAZING. 27. HARDWARE. 28. FURNISHINGS. 29. PLUMBING. 30. HEATING AND VENTILATING. 31. ELECTRICAL WORK. 32. REFRIGERATION. 33. ELEVATORS. 34. POWER PLANT. 35. EQUIPMENT, STATIONARY. 36. CONSTRUCTION PLANT. 37. INSULATION. 38. LANDSCAPE. 39. ACOUSTICS. 40. REGULATIONS. <p style="margin-left: 40px;">I PLANS AND DESIGNS.
II GENERAL CATALOGS.
III FINANCING OF ENTERPRISES.</p> |
|---|--|

1. PREPARATION OF SITE

2. EXCAVATION

3. MASONRY MATERIALS

The Carney Co., Mankato, Minn.

1134. *Architects' and Engineers' Specifications* for use of Carney in brick, tile and terra cotta, mortar, A. I. A. File No. 3a4. Specifications for mortar and colored mortar and report of test. One page size, 8½ x 10½ in. Booklet "What twelve men said about Carney." Testimonials from architects and contractors who have used Carney in mortar. 20 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Kosmos Portland Cement Co., Louisville, Ky.

877. *Kosmortar. A Mason's Cement.* A circular describing the properties of this material, tests of strength and directions for its use. 8 pp. Illustrated. Size, 3½ x 8½ in.

Louisville Cement Co., Inc., Louisville, Ky.

311. *Brixment, the Perfect Mortar.* The reading of this little book gives one a feeling that definite valuable information has been acquired about one of the oldest building materials. Modern science has given the mason a strong water-resisting mortar with the desirable "feel" of the best rich lime mortar. 16 pp. Illustrated, in colors. Size, 5½ x 7½ in.

694. *Brixment for Perfect Mortar.* A description of the chemical and physical properties of Brixment, advantages of its use in mortars for brick and stone masonry, tests of strength and directions for use. In cover for filing. 16 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Ricketson Mineral Paint Works, Milwaukee, Wis.

376. *Ricketson Mortar Colors.* Two interesting folders with color card, for these well-known fadeless colors for mortar, cement, stucco and brick, in use for 35 years. Size, 3¼ x 6 in.

The Truscon Laboratories, Detroit, Mich.

920. *Sweep Hardness Into Your Concrete Floors.* Pamphlet of information on Agatex chemical cement floor hardener, with specifications for use. Illustrated. 8 pp. Size, 4 x 9 in.

4. CONCRETE AND MONOLITHIC CONSTRUCTION

Cement-Gun Company, Inc., Allentown, Pa.

1030. *Gunitite Bulletins.* A series of bulletins describing the adaptability of gunitite, cement-gun product, for a wide range of construction and replacement work of all kinds. Illustrated. Size, 6½ x 9½ in.

Concrete Engineering Co., Omaha, Neb.

347. *Handbook of Fireproof Construction.* An illustrated treatise on the design and construction of reinforced concrete floors with and without suspended ceilings. The Meyer Steel-form Construction is emphasized and tables are given of safe loads for ribbed concrete floors. 40 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Concrete Steel Co., 42 Broadway, New York City.

1196. *Havemeyer Bars and Building Products.* Complete description of various products made by this company for use in all types of reinforced concrete construction and fireproof buildings. Specifications for the use of these materials are included. An informative booklet for filing. 40 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Porete Mfg. Co., 346 Riverside Ave., Newark, N. J.

F-1007. *Porete.* A file folder containing practical information on Porete fireproof roof construction and precast floor slabs. Porete is a light weight, fireproof structural material furnished in the form of precast slabs. Folder indexed A. I. A. File No. 4 K. 20 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Portland Cement Association, 347 Madison Ave., New York City

595. *Concrete Floors—Proposed Standard Specifications of the American Concrete Institute.* Specifications with explanatory notes covering materials, proportions, mixing and curing. Plain and reinforced slabs are covered as well as one and two course floors and wearing courses. 18 pp. Size, 6 x 9 in.

636. *Concrete Data for Engineers and Architects.* A valuable booklet containing the reports of the Structural Materials Research Laboratories at Lewis Institute, Chicago, in abbreviated form. It is of great value to writers of specifications. 18 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Truscon Steel Company, Youngstown, Ohio.

317. *Truscon Floortyle Construction—Form D-352.* Contains complete data and illustrations of Floortyle installations. 10 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

5. BRICK WORK

American Face Brick Association, 1754 Peoples Life Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

1156. *Architectural Details in Brickwork.* Series One, two and three. Each series consists of an indexed folder case to fit standard letter file, containing between 30 and 40 halftones in brown ink on fine quality paper. These collections are inspiring aids to all designers. Sent free to architects who apply on their office stationery; to others, 50 cents for each series. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

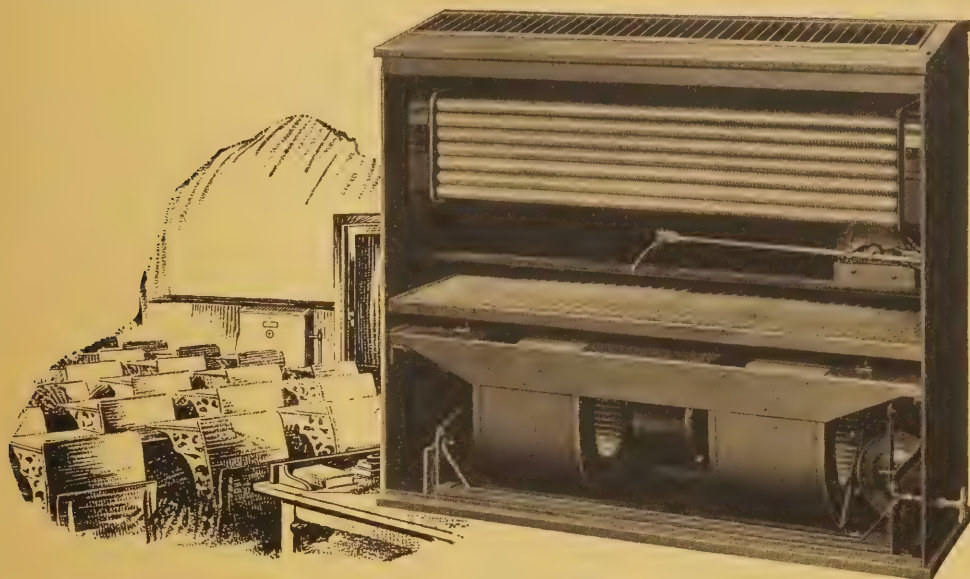
1157. *English Precedent for Modern Brickwork.* A book of plates and measured drawings of Tudor and Gothic brickwork with a few recent variations of modern architects in the spirit of the old work. Price, \$2.00. 100 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

1158. *Brickwork in Italy.* An attractive and useful volume on the history and use of brick in Italy from ancient to modern times. Profusely illustrated with 69 line drawings, 300 halftones and 20 colored plates with a map of modern and XII century Italy. Bound in linen. Sent postpaid upon receipt of \$6.00. Half Morocco, \$7.00. 298 pp. Size, 7½ x 10½ in.

The Common Brick Manufacturers' Association of America, Guarantee Title Bldg., Cleveland, O.

1011. *Skintled Brickwork.* A valuable brochure illustrating the effects secured by skintled brickwork made of common brick. Close-up views showing working details and general illustrations. Price 15 cents. 16 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

1012. *Hollow Walls of Brick.* A booklet containing general illustrations, detail methods and insulation qualities of hollow walls of brick. 24 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.



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196 Worthington St.

PITTSBURGH
301 House Building

CLEVELAND
1836 Euclid Avenue

DETROIT
723 Lafayette Bldg.

TORONTO, CANADA, Darling Bros., Ltd., 77 York St.

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Heating and Ventilating Units

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REFERENCE LIST OF BUSINESS LITERATURE—Continued

6. FOUNDATIONS

Raymond Concrete Pile Co., 140 Cedar St., New York, N. Y.

156. *Raymond Concrete Piles—Special Concrete Work.* A booklet with data concerning the scope of the Raymond Concrete Pile Co., for special concrete work. It classifies piles, showing by illustration, text and drawings, the relative value of special shape and manufacture of piles. It gives formulae for working loads, and relative economy. Size, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$. 60 pp.

7. WATERPROOFING AND DAMPPROOFING

The Philip Carey Co., Lockland, Cincinnati, Ohio.

1035. *Carey Waterproofing and Dampproofing Specifications.* A valuable file of eleven specifications for waterproofing and dampproofing various types of structures with different conditions. 44 pp. Illustrated. Size, $8 \times 10\frac{1}{4}$ in.

A. C. Horn Company, Long Island City, N. Y.

972. *Waterproofings.* A folder containing loose leaf specifications for waterproofings and dampproofings for all places, materials and for all conditions. Also service bulletin. 32 pp. Illustrated. Size, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ in.

Sommers & Co., Ltd., 342 Madison Ave., New York City.

1118. *Permantite Liquid Waterproofing* for making concrete and cement mortar permanently impervious to water. Also circulars on floor treatments and cement colors. Complete data and specifications. Sent upon request to architects using business stationery. Circular size, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ in.

L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., 114 Fifth Ave., New York City.

891. *Dampproofing and Waterproofing. Floor Treatments.* Bulletins of specification data for dampproofing structures and for floor hardening and coloring. Sent on request on business stationery. In folders. Size, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ in.

Toch Brothers, 443 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

1164. *"R. I. W." Toxement.* Integral waterproofing for concrete stucco and cement mortar. A. I. A. File No. 7a2. Booklet ready for filing contains data, details and specifications for the use of Toxement integral waterproofing. 12 pp. Illustrated. Size, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ in.

Truscon Laboratories, Detroit, Mich.

955. *Truscon Waterproofing Specifications, Book "A."* New and revised specifications for waterproofing mass concrete, cement stucco, brick masonry, also dampproofing paints, oil proofings and quick-set for concrete. How to use and quantity required. 26 pp. Illustrated. Size, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ in.

967. *Specifications for Truscon Waterproofing, Dampproofing and Oil Proofing, Book "A."* Complete specifications for all conditions requiring water and dampproofing for concrete, plaster, stucco, stone and other masonry. 14 pp. Illustrated. Size, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ in.

8. STONE WORK

Indiana Limestone Company, 1317 Tribune Tower, Chicago, Ill.

845. *School and College Buildings, Vol. 6, Series B.* A profusely illustrated booklet showing the use of Indiana Limestone in a large number of educational buildings of all kinds and types and in all parts of the United States. 80 pp. Illustrated. Size, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ in.

Indiana Limestone Company, Architects' Service Bureau, P. O. Box 308, Bedford, Ind.

1241. *Indiana Limestone Specification Manual.* This is Vol. III, Series "A-3," Service publication on Indiana Limestone, containing Specifications and Supplementary Data, relating to best methods of specifying and using this stone for all building purposes. It can be obtained from a field representative of the company or by direct request from architects written on his letterhead. 84 pp. Size, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ in.

9. ARCHITECTURAL TERRA COTTA

Atlantic Terra Cotta Co., 19 West 44th St., New York, N. Y.

903. *Chimney Pots.* A booklet containing details of chimney pots adapted to Colonial, English, Gothic, Tudor and Georgian houses, colored plates, dimensions and specifications. 12 pp. Illustrated. Size, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ in.

National Terra Cotta Society, 19 West 44th St., New York.

664. *Standard Specifications.* Contains complete detailed specifications for the manufacture, furnishing and setting of terra cotta, a glossary of terms relating to terra cotta and a short form specification for incorporating in architects' specification. 12 pp. Size, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ in.

854. *Color in Architecture.* A revised and permanently bound book with 12 color plates, illustrating early Italian and modern uses of polychrome terra cotta in building construction. Sent free to architects, draftsmen, schools and libraries, requesting same on business letterheads. 64 pp. Illustrated. Size, $9\frac{1}{8} \times 12\frac{1}{4}$ in.

The Northwestern Terra Cotta Co., 2525 Clybourn Ave., Chicago, Ill.

96. *Architectural Terra Cotta.* A collected set of advertisements in a book, giving examples of architectural terra cotta, ornamental designs and illustrations of examples of facades of moving-picture houses, office buildings, shops, vestibules and corridors in which Northwestern Terra Cotta was used. Size, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ in. 78 pp.

10. BLOCK CONSTRUCTION

11. PAVING

12. ROOFING, SHEET METAL AND SKYLIGHTS

American Sheet & Tin Plate Co., Frick Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

452. *Reference Book. Pocket Edition.* Covers the complete line of Sheet and Tin Mill Products. 168 pp. Illustrated. Size, $2\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ in.

463. *Copper—Its Effects Upon Steel for Roofing Tin.* Describes the merits of high-grade roofing tin plates and the advantages of the copper-steel alloy. 28 pp. Illustrated. Size, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ in.

The Philip Carey Co., Lockland, Cincinnati, Ohio.

378. *Architects' Specification Book on Built-up Roofing.* A manual for detailers and specification writers. Contains complete details and specifications for each type of Carey Asphalt Built-up Roof. 20 pp. Illustrated. Size, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ in.

The Edwards Manufacturing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

535. *Shingles and Spanish Style of Copper.* This book, illustrated in colors, describes the forms, sizes, weights and methods of application of roof coverings, gutters, downspouts, etc., of copper. 16 pp. Illustrated in special indexed folder for letter size vertical files.

Ludowici-Celadon Co., Chicago, Ill.

120. *Roofing Tile.* A detailed reference for architects' use. Sheets of detailed construction drawings to scale of tile sections of various types and dimensions, giving notes of their uses and positions for various conditions of architectural necessity. Size, $9\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ in. 106 plates.

1123. *The Roof.* Booklet illustrated in color and black and white containing historical outline of roofing tiles and description of Imperial Roofing Tiles. Imperial "Ancient" Tapered Mission tiles, Spanish tiles, closed shingle tiles, straight barrel mission tile and French tile are shown. Also folder containing details, data and specifications. 32 pp. Illustrated. Size, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ in.

Milwaukee Corrugating Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

815. *Milcor Architectural Sheet Metal Guide. Catalog No. 24.* A complete catalog of sheet metal ceilings and side walls, zinc and copper ornaments, cornices, skylights, ventilators, gutters, downspouts and roofing tiles. 64 pp. Illustrated. Size, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ in.

Mohawk Asbestos Slate Co., Inc., Utica, N. Y.

873. *The Roof Everlasting.* A booklet describing the advantages of the Mohawk tapered asbestos shingle with specifications for installation. 20 pp. Illustrated. Size, $3\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Rising and Nelson Slate Company, 101 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.

496. *Tudor Stone Roofs.* This leaflet discusses colors and sizes of Tudor hand-wrought slates; deals with the service given to architects and tells how the material is quarried for each product after careful drawing and specifications are prepared in co-operation with architects. Special grades are described in detail and illustrations are given of buildings with Tudor slate roofs. Contains also specifications of laying slate. 4 pp. Illustrated. Size, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ in.

571. *Tudor Stone Roofs.* A brochure describing the 7 special grades of Tudor Stone and the 7 grades of commercial slate produced by this company with illustrations of many structures on which it has been used. 28 pp. Illustrated. Size, $6 \times 9\frac{1}{4}$ in.

Truscon Steel Company, Youngstown, Ohio.

1176. *Truscon Roofs (Steeldeck), "Ferrock" and "I-Plates" Types.* Booklet illustrating and describing the construction of "Steeldeck" roofs for any type of building. The application of insulation and waterproofing is shown. Specifications for roofs constructed of Ferrock or I-Plates are also included. 8 pp. Illustrated. Size, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ in.

13. STRUCTURAL STEEL AND IRON

Bethlehem Steel Co., Bethlehem, Pa.

1173. *Bethlehem Structural Shapes. Catalog S-18.* Handbook containing complete information on Bethlehem sections, dimensions, weights, and safe load tables for beams, girders and columns. This handbook also contains much valuable engineering data useful in the design of structural steel buildings. 216 pp. Illustrated. Size, $4\frac{1}{2} \times 7$ in.

1082. *Bethlehem Rolled Steel Slabs for Column Bases.* Catalog S-17 revised to December, 1925, general information, instructions for ordering, tables of minimum and maximum rolling lengths for various widths and thicknesses and weights and dimensions of rolled steel slabs for column bases. 12 pp. Illustrated. Size, $4 \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ in.

1178. *Standard Structural Shapes, Shipbuilding Shapes and Car Building Shapes.* Condensed Catalog No. S-19, containing notes, dimensions, allowable variations and properties of American standard I-Beams, channels and angles; shipbuilding channels and bulb angles; car building shapes; rails and miscellaneous steel shapes. 84 pp. Illustrated. Size, $4 \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Concrete Steel Co., 42 Broadway, New York City.

1177. *The Havermeier Truss.* Information and designing data for the use of Havermeier trusses as floor beams to support concrete slabs and metal lath ceilings in connection with structural steel or reinforced concrete structures. Booklet describes the trusses and construction methods. Tables of dimensions, spacing and total safe loads are given. 8 pp. Illustrated. Size, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ in.

The General Fireproofing Building Products, Youngstown, Ohio.

945. *The Steel Lumber Handbook.* Full details on steel lumber floor construction with tables and drawings. Size, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ in.

Lally Column Co., Inc., 211-249 Lombardy St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

1125. *Lally Columns.* Handbook 1926 edition. Greatly increased safe load table. Construction details for various types of steel construction. The text describes advantages of endurance and economy of the Lally column. Various tests, tables of dimensions, weights, and data on other structural materials are given. 86 pp. Size, $4\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ in.

REFERENCE LIST OF BUSINESS LITERATURE—Continued

13. STRUCTURAL STEEL & IRON—Continued

The Lincoln Electric Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

1242. Arc Welding. The new age in iron and steel. What arc welding is and what it does is completely told in text and illustration. The advantages of arc welding, strength of arc welded steel joints and cost of welding are among the headings covered in this volume. A valuable book on the subject of arc welding. Price \$1.50. 160 pp. Illustrated. Size 6 x 9 inches.

The Rivet Grip Steel Co., 2735 Prospect Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

1217. Rivet-Trip Steel Joists. Booklet describes the distinctive features of Rivet-Trip steel joists, method of erection and contains details, safe load tables and specifications. A.I.A. file No. 13g. 12 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Toch Brothers, 443 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

1165. "R. I. W." Steel Preservative Paints for painting and protecting steel and iron against corrosion induced by acids, alkalis, moisture and other rust-producing agencies. A. I. A. File No. 13c. A book of information and specifications prepared for the convenient use of architects. Ready for file. 16 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Truscon Steel Co., Youngstown, Ohio.

641. Truscon Steel Joist Data Book. Complete data of steel joists giving properties, dimensions, safe loads, coefficients of deflection, details of connections, specifications, directions for installations. 32 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

14. MISCELLANEOUS STEEL AND IRON

Colonial Fireplace Co., 4603-4617 Roosevelt Road, Chicago, Ill.

1142. Everything for the Fireplace. Catalog 16-26. Showing Andirons, Firesets, Grates, Set-Grates, Screens, Fenders, Hoods, Hearth and Mantel Accessories, "Glo-Hot" Electric Heater and Colonial Head Throat and Dampers. 48 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

H. W. Covert & Co., 137 East 46th St., New York City.

774. Fireplace and Flue Construction. A treatise explaining the elements of fireplace construction with details and dimensions and description of dampers and other accessories. 12 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

The Donley Brothers Co., 13943 Miles Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

912. Donley Book of Fireplaces, 3rd Edition. This book contains designs of fireplaces, valuable construction plans and data and catalog of dampers, grates and accessories. 24 pp. Illustrated. Size, 7½ x 10½ in.

Ferro Studio, Inc., 228 East 150th St., New York, N. Y.

991. Craftsmanship in Wrought Iron. A booklet illustrating wrought iron gates, doors, grilles, entrance gates, lanterns, railings, chandeliers, hardware and fireplace fittings. 48 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 11 in.

Edwin A. Jackson & Bro., Inc., 50 Beekman St., New York, also Lexington Ave., at 65th St., New York.

171. Booklet showing general construction and size of chutes to receive coal. Two types are built into the foundation wall with glass panel in place of cellar window; another type is placed flush with the ground, and is placed adjacent to wall, or can be placed near the street curb. Size, 3½ x 6½ in. 16 pp.

823. Fireplace metal work, including dampers, ashdumps, ashpit doors, andirons, firetools and spark screens giving dimensions and prices. 16 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 11 in.

The Safety Stair Tread Co., Wooster, Ohio.

828. The Wear on Stairs. A catalog describing the properties of white brass, brass and black safety treads for stairs. 12 pp. Illustrated. Size, 3½ x 9½ in.

829. Wooster Safe Groove Tread. Catalog describing safe groove treads and thresholds and security nosings, made of white brass, brass and black steel. 4 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

15. ORNAMENTAL METAL WORK AND PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF METALS

American Brass Co., Main Office, Waterbury, Conn.

138. Price List and Data Book. Illustrated. Looseleaf Catalog Covers entire line of Sheets, Wire, Rods, Tubes, etc., in various metals. Useful tables. Size, 3½ x 7 in. 168 pp.

139. Illustrated Pamphlets. Describes the use and adaptability of Extruded Architectural Shapes, Benedict Nickel, Brass and Copper Pipe in Iron Pipe sizes for plumbing installations. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

16. FIRE RESISTING DOORS, WINDOWS AND TRIM

Art Metal Construction Company, Jamestown, N. Y.

1170. Hollow Metal Doors and Trim. Portfolio containing indexed details of metal doors, trim, frames, partitions, elevator enclosures and dumbwaiter enclosures prepared for use in the draughting room, together with general catalog, showing general details, photographs of executed work and descriptive matter. This valuable portfolio is sent to practicing architects having hollow metal projects. 100 detail pp., general catalog, 160 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

1171. Hollow Metal Doors and Trim. Catalog for general but limited distribution to practicing architects contains details of doors, trim, mouldings, partitions and enclosures, photographs of executed work, partial list of installations and specification data. 160 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Crittall Casement Window Co., Detroit, Mich.

672. Crittall Universal Casement, Catalog No. 22. Contains complete description, photographs, specifications and details of steel casement windows for banks, schools, residences, churches, hospitals, set directly into masonry and with auxiliary frames. 76 pp. Illustrated. Size, 9 x 12 in.

1169. Crittall Standardized Casements, Catalog No. 1-26. For architects, A. I. A. File No. 16e1. An attractively prepared book of details, specifications and descriptive data on standard size and section steel casements. 32 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Dahlstrom Metallic Door Co., Jamestown, N. Y.

674. Architectural Catalog. Illustrated catalog showing styles and types of Dahlstrom Standard Construction Hollow Metal Doors and Trim. Conduo-Base, etc. Also various types of frames, jamb construction and architectural shapes. 178 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in. in looseleaf.

International Casement Co., Jamestown, N. Y.

833. International Casements for Homes of Distinction and Charm. Catalog No. 9. A reference book for those interested in high-grade window construction. 24 pp. Illustrated. Size, 10¼ x 7¼ in.

834. International Casements. Catalog No. 7. A complete catalog, including working details, hardware, screen, specifications and fine illustrations of modern American installations as well as 16th Century Tudor and Jacobean residences in England. 224 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in. Sent to practising architects on receipt of request on business letter-head.

Wm. H. Jackson Co., 335 Carroll St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

1018. Jackson Windows of Bronze. Catalog No. 21. Standard bronze solid section double-hung, casement and special windows, details of types, illustrations of installations. 16 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Jamestown Metal Desk Co., Inc., Jamestown, N. Y.

1077. "Medesco" Hollow Metal Doors and Elevator Enclosures. Catalog B. Metal door designs, combination buck and jambs, finished steel jambs and mouldings. Detail drawings and sections. A catalog for filing. 32 pp. Ill. Size 8½ x 11 inches.

The Kawneer Company, Niles, Michigan.

933. Kawneer Windows. Catalog describing double hung and casement windows made of solid nickel-silver heavy cold rolled mouldings with welded joints. Construction details and specifications. 18 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

958. Kawneer Solid Nickel Silver Windows. A catalog describing the construction and installation of Kawneer Solid Nickel Silver Windows in both double hung and casement types. 18 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

David Lupton's Sons Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

1131. Lupton Projected Sash. A. I. A. File No. 16e1. Details and descriptions of standard steel sash units, projected type for offices, schools and commercial buildings. 24 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Richards-Wilcox Mfg. Co., Aurora, Ill.

796. Fire Doors and Hardware. Catalog No. A-25. A catalog of standard, approved tin-clad fire doors, steel frames, automatic door hangers, tracks and fixtures; also hinges, locks and accessories. Details, dimensions and installation diagrams. 96 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Truscon Steel Co., Youngstown, Ohio.

348. Truscon Steel Sash. This handbook has been prepared for detailers and specification writers. The descriptions are clear and the details are complete. 80 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

898. The Donovan Awning Type Steel Window. A catalog containing details, specifications and complete description of the working and advantages of the Truscon-built Donovan Awning Type Window especially adapted for schools, hospitals and other buildings. 12 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

The United Metal Products Co., Canton, Ohio.

968. Architects' Handbook. A very fine catalog of hollow metal doors, metal partitions, metal bucks and jambs, metal conduo-base, and metal mouldings. 108 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

17. SPECIAL DOORS AND WINDOWS

Irving Hamlin, 1500 Lincoln St., Evanston, Ill.

735. The Evanston Sound-Proof Door: also The Hamlinized Folding partitions. A circular explaining the construction of a sound-proof door and folding partitions hermetically sealed against odors, dust, light, weather and air, especially adapted to music schools, hospitals, etc. 8 pp. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

907. The Evanston Sound-Proof Door. A catalog giving details and hardware equipment of sound, odor, dust and air proof doors for hospitals and music schools. Also Hamlinized folding partitions for churches, Sunday Schools and Public Schools. 10 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

18. VAULTS AND SAFES

American Abrasive Metals Co., 50 Church St., New York City.

1172. Ferros, Drill and Torch resistant vault plates. Folder describes the advantages and use of Ferrox for vault doors and walls, gives typical detail and partial list of installations. 4 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

The Consolidated Expanded Metal Companies, Steelcrete Bldg. Wheeling, W. Va.

1187. Steelcrete—Timetested Products. A condensed catalog of steelcrete products—metal lath, corner beads, channels, wall ties, reinforcing mesh, industrial mesh and steelcrete armor mat vaults. Illustrations, description and specifications for use of products. Bound in cover with index tab for filing. 16 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

The Rivet-Grip Steel Co., 2735 Prospect Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

768. The Rivet-Grip System of Bank Vault Reinforcement. This handbook explains the fundamentals of bank vault design and the advantages of the Rivet-Grip System of Reinforcement. Details of vertical and horizontal types, specifications and installations. 34 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

REFERENCE LIST OF BUSINESS LITERATURE—Continued

19. CARPENTRY

Andersen Lumber Co., Bayport, Minn.

1109. *Andersen Frames, Catalog No. 300.* A. I. A. File No. 19 e 13. A valuable book for architects' files. Complete description of Andersen standard door and window frames. Dimensions, details, installation details for different types of frames, special conversion details and working specifications. 48 pp. Illustrated. Size, 9½ x 11½ in.

Berriman Biltin Wardrob, 1618 Tribune Building, Chicago, Ill.

1116. *Berriman Biltin Wardrob Details and Specifications.* A space saving device which combines a closet and chiffonier in one unit built into the space ordinarily required for closet only. Complete unit requires a space 1 ft. 8 in. x 4 ft. Capacity equivalent to closet 3 x 4 ft. Folder illustrated. Size, 8½ x 10½ in.

E. L. Bruce Co., Memphis, Tenn.

1083. *Oak Flooring Specification Manual.* A filing folder, A. I. A. File No. 19e9, containing grading rules; uses of different grades; Standard sizes; laying instructions; methods of scraping and suggested specification form. 16 pp. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

California White and Sugar Pine Manufacturers Association, 690 Call Building, San Francisco, Calif.

875. *Information Sheets.* These sheets, with folder, contain information, illustrations and data pertaining to the use of California White and Sugar Pine in building construction. Size, 8½ x 11 in. In folder.

1136. *"Cal" Pine.* Guardian of the grades. A simple and concise explanation of the grading rules for California Pines with examples of each grade illustrated. Standard sizes and shapes of drop siding, colonial and bevel siding, standard lumber sizes, standard mouldings and other valuable data for architects' files. 48 pp. Illustrated. Size, 7½ x 10½ in.

Chamberlain Metal Weather Strip Co., 1644 Lafayette Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.

918. *Excluding Cold and Dust.* A booklet describing the dust and weather proofing of doors and windows. 16 pp. Illustrated. Size, 5 x 7½ in.

919. *Chamberlain Metal Weather Strip Details.* A catalog containing valuable details of the installations of Chamberlain Metal Weather Strips of all kinds of windows and doors. A draughting table book. 48 pp. Illustrated. In folder. Size, 8½ x 10½ in.

Curtis Companies Service Bureau, Clinton, Iowa.

663. *Keeping Down the Cost of Your Woodwork.* A book illustrating Curtis interior woodwork and built-in cabinets and fixtures designed by Trowbridge and Ackerman, Architects, New York. Colored illustrations and details. 16 pp. Illustrated. Size, 7 x 9½ in.

926. *Curtis Woodwork.* A valuable booklet presenting the entire line of woodwork such as entrances, doors, windows, exterior mouldings, stairs and permanent furniture. Sent on request. 40 pp. Illustrated. Size, 9 x 12 in.

Dierks Lumber & Coal Co., Kansas City, Mo.

1059. *Interior Trim.* Booklet illustrating in color and describing the use of soft pine for interior mill-work throughout the house. 16 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 10 in.

Hartmann-Sanders Company, 6 East 39th St., New York City.

334. *Catalog No. 47.* Illustrating Kell's Patent Lock Joint wood stave columns for exterior and interior use. 48 pp. Illustrated. Size, 7½ x 10 in.

The Higgin Manufacturing Co., 5th and Washington Ave., Newport, Ky.

353. *Screen Your Home in the Higgin Way.* A description of Higgin door and window screens with practical data. 16 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11½ in.

Edwin A. Jackson & Bro., Inc., 50 Beekman St., New York, also Lexington Ave., at 65th St., New York City.

90. *Wood Mantels. Portfolio.* Wood mantel designs of various types and openings, giving dimensions, projections and showing fireplace grate designs. Size, 9 x 6¼ in. 32 pp.

The Long-Bell Lumber Co., R. A. Long Building, Kansas City, Mo.

204. *The Perfect Floor.* Tells how to lay finish and care for Oak Flooring. 16 pp. 14 illustrations. Size, 5½ x 7½ in.

McKeown Bros. Co., 21 East 40th St., New York City.

434. *Clear Floor Space.* A folder showing uses and advantages of McKeown "Lattis" and "Bowstring" long span wood roof trusses. 4 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Monarch Metal Products Co., 5020 Penrose Street, St. Louis, Mo.

820. *Monarch Metal Weather Strip Manual.* This new manual contains the latest data on the subject of air infiltration through doors and windows with details and specifications for the installation of Monarch Metal Weather Strips. 44 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

G. E. Walter, 157 East 44th Street, New York City.

1167. *Duretta.* Booklet describing Duretta, a fireproof composition with which carved woodwork and metal can be faithfully imitated. Illustrated with examples of executed doors, panelling, mantels and grilles. 16 pp. Illustrated. Size, 5¼ x 8¼ in.

Watson Manufacturing Co., Jamestown, N. Y.

737. *Watson Insect Screens.* Reprint of space in Sweet's Catalog giving illustrations and detailed data for the use of architects. 21 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

West Coast Lumber Trade Extension Bureau, 5562 F. Stuart Bldg., Seattle, Washington.

1168. *Durable Douglas Fir.* America's Permanent Lumber Supply. A treatise on the growth, marketing and use of Douglas fir lumber by Prof. B. L. Grondal, M. Sc. F., College of Forestry, University of Washington. This treatise is interesting, instructive and contains much data of value to the architectural profession. 32 pp. Illustrated. Size 7 x 11 in.

J. G. Wilson Corporation, 11 East 38th St., New York City.

738. *Sectionfold and Rolling Partitions and Hygienic School Wardrobes, Catalog 37.* A catalog explaining the use, construction and installation of sectionfold and rolling partitions, also school wardrobes. Details, dimensions and specifications. 40 pp. Ill. 8½ x 11 in.

20. FURRING AND LATHING

The Bostwick Steel Lath Co., Niles, Ohio.

916. *Bostwick Metal Lath.* Leaflets describing the various types of metal lath, metal grounds, invisible picture moulding, expanded metal, corner heads, wall plugs and wall ties. 8 leaflets, 2 and 4 pp. Illustrated. Size, 3¼ x 6¼ in.

Concrete Engineering Co., Omaha, Neb.

346. *How to Use Ceco Lathing Materials.* An illustrated treatise on the use of expanded metal lath. Contains construction details and complete specifications, with sample piece of lath in pocket on cover of book. 16 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Concrete Steel Co., 42 Broadway, New York.

1207. *Havemeyer Fireproofing Products.* Booklets descriptive of materials and uses. Includes metal lath; furring channels, flats and angles; welded fabric; copper steel basement windows; curb bars; inserts; steel tiles and metal lumber. Architects' specifications for application of all types of metal lath are given. 40 pp. Illustrated. Sizes, 8½ x 11 in.

The General Fireproofing Building Products, Youngstown, Ohio.

944. *The Herringbone Book.* A complete treatise on the use of metal lath in all types of construction. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Milwaukee Corrugating Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

838. *The Milcor Manual. Catalog No. 20.* A data book for designing the use of expanded metal lath, expansion cornerheads and casings, steel floor domes and other fireproof building products. Specifications and details. 64 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Truseon Steel Company, Youngstown, Ohio.

316. *Hy-Rib and Metal Lath.* Tables, general data and illustrations of Hy-Rib and metal lath constructions. 6 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

21. PLASTERING

Palmer Lime & Cement Co., 103 Park Ave., New York City.

938. *French Imported Caen Stone Cement.* A catalog describing the material and its properties, illustrations of its application in important buildings, specifications and instructions. 20 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Portland Cement Association, 33 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.

1110. *Portland Cement Stucco.* Book for architects' files, illustrating in color various stucco finishes with description; steps required to obtain these finishes are illustrated. Specifications for Portland cement stucco, recommendations on design and construction. Notes on prepared stucco, color materials, overcoating old houses and construction details. 64 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

22. MARBLE, SLATE AND STRUCTURAL GLASS

The Georgia Marble Co., Tate, Pickens Co., Ga., New York Office, 1328 Broadway.

634. *Why Georgia Marble is Better.* Booklet, 3¼ x 6 in. Gives analysis, physical qualities, comparison of absorption with granites, opinions of authorities, etc.

Ravenna Mosales, Inc., 101 Park Avenue, New York City.

1202. *Ravenna Mosaic.* Folio of plates which reproduce some of the more important decorations in mosaic executed by this concern in Europe and America. The illustrations are preceded by an introductory article. 40 pp. Size, 8 x 10.

The Structural Slate Co., Pen Argyl, Pa.

- F-1005. *Struco Slate.* New data on structural slate in white or color. Booklet illustrated in color showing the uses of slate finished in color and suggested available colors. Toilet stalls, shower stalls and wainscots are shown. Suggested specifications and partial list of installations are included. 12 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

The Vitrolite Company, General Offices: 133 W. Washington St., Chicago; Factory: Parkersburg, W. Va.

1087. *Color Chart of Decorated Vitrolite.* Chart, in ten colors, of ornamental border, pilaster and spot designs, prepared by the Vitrolite Company Art Department and carried in stock for decorating Vitrolite installations in bathrooms, toilet rooms, lobbies, corridors, restaurants, kitchens, etc. 6 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 11 in.

1096. *Vitrolite Sanitary Tables, Counters and Fixtures.* Catalog of Vitrolite fixtures and accessories showing their use in industrial, commercial, office and residential buildings. 24 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 11 in.

REFERENCE LIST OF BUSINESS LITERATURE—Continued

23. FLOOR AND WALL TILE, LINOLEUM AND ACCESSORIES

Armstrong Cork Company, Linoleum Division, Lancaster, Pa.

881. Armstrong's Linoleum Floors. Fourth Edition. Complete specifications and details for the installation of linoleum floors in all kinds of buildings and for all uses, also plates showing designs in color. 86 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

1194. Enduring Floors of Good Taste. Armstrong's linoleum for all types of buildings, description and illustrations in both black and white and in color. Information on how to choose linoleum, how to lay linoleum and proper care after laying. Typical patterns reproduced in color. 48 pp. Illustrated. Size, 6 x 9½ in.

Armstrong Cork and Insulation Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

901. Linotile Floors and Cork Tile Floors. Catalog 07 describing Linotile floors for residences and Catalog 08 describing Linotile floors for public and semi-public buildings, both with colored charts; Catalog Q-4 describing Armstrong's Cork Tile floors for all purposes. 26, 36 and 30 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Bonded Floors Company, Inc., 1421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
A series of booklets, with full color inserts showing standard colors and designs. Each booklet describes a resilient floor material, as follows:

1159. Battleship Linoleum. Explains the advantages and uses of this durable, economical material.

1160. Marble-ized Cork Composition Tile. Complete information on cork-composition marble-ized tile and the many artistic effects obtainable with it.

1161. Treadlite Tile. Shows a variety of colors and patterns of this adaptable cork composition flooring.

1162. Natural Cork Tile. Description and color plates of this super-quiet, resilient floor.

1163. Practical Working Specifications for installing battleship linoleum, cork composition tile and cork tile.

The Heinz Roofing Tile Co., Denver, Colo.

F-1022. Italian Promenade Floor Tile and Davanzati floor tiles. Indexed A. I. A. File No. 23a. 2 plates. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 10½ in.

United States Rubber Co., 1790 Broadway, New York City.

959. Period Adaptations for Modern Floors. This book illustrates the adaptability of "U. S." Tile floors to the different periods of architectural styles and also its use in a wide range of modern buildings. Price, \$1.00. 60 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Zenitherm Company, Inc., 390 Frelinghuysen Ave., Newark, N. J.

1139. Zenitherm, The Universal Building Material. Booklet C contains the story of the development of Zenitherm, description of use of Zenitherm for wall surfaces and floors, exterior and interior. Specifications and partial list of installation details are given.

24. PLASTIC FLOORS

Franklyn R. Muller, Inc., Waukegan, Ill.

242. Asbestone Flooring Composition. A book describing uses of and giving specifications and directions for Composition Flooring, Base, Wainscoting, etc. Size, 8½ x 11 in. Illustrated.

Thomas Moulding Brick Co., 133 West Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

1226. The Floor. Folder stating the advantages of T-M-B flooring with particular reference to floors in schools, office and hospitals. Specifications and a partial list of installations are included. 6 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

25. PAINT, PAINTING AND FINISHING

Aluminum Company of America, New Kensington, Pa.

1037. Aluminum Paint. A treatise on the physical properties of aluminum paint and its uses in modern industry. 20 pp. Illustrated. Size, 5½ x 6½ in.

1061. Aluminum Paint Manual. A booklet on selecting the proper paint, how to prepare it and how to use it on metal, wood or concrete. 14 pp. Size, 4 x 6½ in.

Samuel Cabot, Inc., 141 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

342. Cabot's Creosote Stains. Description of a standard stain for shingles, siding, boarding and timbers, with covering capacity and specifications. 16 pp. Illustrated. Size, 4 x 8½ in.

Craftex Company, 146 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

1001. Craftex. A circular describing a textural wall finish applied with a brush. Large range of finishes and colors. 4 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

1002. Notes on Using Craftex. Directions for preparing and using Craftex on various wall surfaces and finishes. 5 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., Jersey City, N. J.

324. Dixon's Silica Graphite Paint. A pamphlet describing the physical properties of silica-graphite paint and especially the wide difference between it and other protective paints. Contains also sample color card with specifications. 20 pp. and 6 pp. in color card. Illustrated. Size, 3½ x 6½ in.

The Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

419. Architectural Specifications Book—8½ x 10½ in. 32 pp. Containing complete architectural specifications and general instruction for the application of Glidden Paints and Varnishes, including Ripolin. Directions for the proper finishing of wood, metal, plaster, concret, brick, and other surfaces, both interior and exterior, are included in this specification book.

A. C. Horn Co., Long Island City, N. Y.

971. Horn's House Paints. Catalogs and color cards of paints for exterior wood work, porch and deck paints, shingle and stucco paints and china flat oil paints. 18 pp. Illustrated. Size, 3½ x 6½ in.

National Lead Company, 111 Broadway, New York City.

389. "White-Lead Paint." Color folder for gloss finish and flat finish together with useful notes on painting and a collection of approximate formulas for obtaining the colors shown on the color folder. 8 pp. Illustrated. Size, 3½ x 8½ in.

894. Handy Book on Painting. A handbook containing complete directions for the mixing and application of paints for all purposes. A most useful book. 124 pp. Size, 8½ x 5½ in.

Peaslee-Gaulbert Company, Louisville, Ky.

909. Architects' Specification Chart. A series of 100 specifications for exterior and interior painting and finishing on all kinds of materials. 87 pp. Size, 8½ x 11½ in.

910. Interior Decoration. Wood Finishing. House Painting. Three catalogs containing colored combination charts for paints, stains and wall finishes. 20, 20 and 24 pp. Illustrated. Size, 9 x 12, 6½ x 8½, and 7 x 9 in.

Pratt & Lambert, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.

759. Specification Manual for Painting, Varnishing and Enameling. Complete specifications for painting, varnishing and enameling interior and exterior wood, plaster and metal work. 38 pp. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., 114 Fifth Ave., New York City.

892. Interior and Exterior Painting and Structural Painting. Bulletins of specifications for interior and exterior paints, and paints for structural work, technical paints and roof protection. Sent on request on business stationery. In folders. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

The Truscon Laboratories, Detroit, Mich.

921. Assortment of Color Cards. Information and specifications on the following materials: Bar-Ox Inhibitive Steel Paint—3½ x 6½ in. 4 pp. Aspicote Interior Flat Wall Paint 8 pp. 3½ x 8½ in. Stone-Tex Exterior Masonry Paint. 8 pp. 3½ x 6½ in. Waterproof Enamels, 4 pp., 3½ x 6½ in. Waterproof House Paint, 8 pp. 3½ x 8½ in. Waterproof Varnish. 8 pp. 3½ x 6½ in. Illustrated.

Unicum Chemical Co., Inc., 1221 University Ave., St. Paul, Minn.

1133. Unicum Ready Sized Interior Paint. Folder descriptive of Unicum paint for interior finishes on plaster, stone, concrete, etc., and Synston exterior paint for masonry walls. 6 pp. Illustrated. Size, 3½ x 8½ in.

26. GLASS AND GLAZING

Brasco Manufacturing Co., 5025-35 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
1053. General Catalog including full size details.

Detroit Show Case Co., Detroit, Mich.

77. Designs. A Booklet. Store fronts and display windows designs, giving plans and elevations and descriptions. Size, 9½ x 12 in. 16 pp.

78. Details. Sheets of full size details of "Desco" awning transom bar covers, sill covers, side, head and jamb covers, ventilated hollow metal sash and profile of members. Size, 16 x 21½ in. 3 sheets.

The Kawneer Company, Niles, Mich.

956. Kawneer Solid Copper Store Front Construction Catalog L. 1925 Edition. A treatise on the installation of Kawneer solid copper store fronts, with sectional and detail views of sash, corner and division bars, jambs, sills and transom bars. 32 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Mississippi Wire Glass Co., 220 Fifth Ave., New York City.

1015. Mississippi Service. A complete catalog illustrating the wire glass products and their adaptability for various uses. Technical data and sizes. 32 pp. Illustrated. Size, 4 x 8½ in.

1016. Factrolite. Circular showing tests of light distribution through "Factrolite" wire glass for industrial plants. Also fire resisting qualities. 4 pp. Illustrated. Size, 6 x 9 in.

27. HARDWARE

American Steel & Wire Company, Continental & Commercial National Bank Building, Chicago, Ill.

1147. Nails, Staples, Etc. With a manual of carpentry. Valuable information on nails, sizes, quantity and various types of nails manufactured for different purposes; also staples, wire, fence wire, fasteners, etc. A book for the files. 60 pp. Illustrated. Size, 6 x 9 in.

P. & F. Corbin, New Britain, Conn.

1193. Early English and Colonial Hardware. Reproductions of historic originals and design based upon wrought-iron hardware precedent, made in rustless metal reproducing the surface and color of the wrought iron originals. Latches, knobs, handles, knockers, hinges, key plates and other articles for doors, windows, shutters and cupboards are illustrated by dimensioned sketches. A. I. A. File No. 27b. 30 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

1228. Corbin Vault Handle Locks and Catches. A locking device for switch boxes, metal lockers, cabinets, safes, etc. Folder contains detail illustrations of general views and dimensional detail drawings with descriptions. Indexed A.I.A. File No. 27b2. 8 pp. Illustrated. Size, 7½ x 10½ in.

Richards-Wilcox Mfg. Co., Aurora, Ill.

897. Special Purpose Hinges, Catalog No. 42. Devoted exclusively to special purpose hinges for every purpose. Hinge problems solved by Engineering Department, catalog sent on request. 26 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

REFERENCE LIST OF BUSINESS LITERATURE—Continued

27. HARDWARE—Continued

Richards-Wilcox Mfg. Co., Aurora, Ill.

939. *Big Door Hardware Catalog No. 41.* This catalog describes a complete line of hardware and hangers for accordion, parallel sliding, vertical bi-folding and other types for large openings in round houses, freight houses, shipping rooms, mills and warehouses. Also overhead trolley equipment. 24 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

940. *Sliding and Folding Partitions Door Hardware. Catalog No. 40.* A complete line of hardware for partition doors of all kinds and for all places. Description, details and directions for ordering. 32 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

988. *Singleknob Garage Door Controller.* Catalog describing garage door operator by which one or both of a pair of doors can be opened and held in that position. 4 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 11 in.

Sargent & Company, New Haven, Conn.

1145. *Sargent Locks and Hardware 1926 Catalog.* Fully illustrates Sargent finishing and builders' hardware, locks, butts, bolts, trim, etc. Book contains much valuable data and detail drawings for standard hardware. 534 pp. Illustrated. Size, 9 x 12 in.

The Smith & Egge Mfg. Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

773. *Chains. Catalog A-1.* Describing the "Giant Metal." "Red Metal" and Steel Sash Chains made by this company with strength, size and weight data. Also illustrating cable chains, plumbers, chains and other special chains. 24 pp. Illustrated. Size, 6 x 8½ in.

The Stanley Works, New Britain, Conn.

11. *Wrought Hardware.* This catalog describes additions to the Stanley line of Wrought Hardware, as well as the older well-known specialties and various styles of butts, hinges, bolts, etc. 376 pp. Illustrated. Size, 6½ x 9½ in.

12. *Garage Hardware, Booklet, illustrated.* Garages and their equipment, such as hinges, hasps, door holders, latch sets, chain and hand bolts, showing illustrations and text with dimensions of garages, describing the Stanley works product. Size, 6 x 9 in. 24 pp.

495. *Stanley Detail Manual.* A catalog in looseleaf binder, consisting of five sections on Butts, Bolts, Blinds and Shutter Hardware, Stanley Garage Hardware, Screen and Sash Hardware. Detail drawings are given, showing clearances and other data needed by detailers. 116 pp. Illustrated. Size, 7½ x 10½ in.

Steffens Amberg Co., 262 Morris Ave., Newark, N. J., successors to Frank F. Smith Hardware Co.

851. *Panic Exit Locks, Catalog No. 20.* A catalog describing panic exit locks of the gravity, mortise and horizontal rim types. Details, dimensions, specifications and installation data. 32 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Vonegut Hardware Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

747. *Von Duprin Self-Releasing Fire Exit Latches, Reference Book—No. 240.* A complete catalog with details of the working part of these latches, handle bars, door holders and accessories. Dimensions and installation direction. 96 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

28. FURNISHINGS

American Seating Co., 14 East Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

866. *Ars Ecclesiastica.* A booklet illustrating the products of the wood carving studios of this company made for all church purposes. 39 full page plates. 48 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

867. *Church Furniture.* Three catalogs illustrating church seating furniture, chancel furniture and Sunday School furniture. 48, 32 and 24 pages. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Frederick Blank & Co., 40 East 34th St., New York City.

1137. *Salubra Wallpaper, Sample Portfolio.* Washable, non-staining, non-fading, wall paper in flat colors, stock and special designs. Samples. Size, 4¼ x 5½ in.

The Hart & Hutchinson Co., New Britain, Conn.

1038. *Veneer Steel.* A folder showing construction details typical groupings of standard Veneer-Steel Units for toilets, showers and dressing room compartments, screens and coupon booths, and suggested specifications. 6 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 10½ in.

Kent-Costikyan, 585 Fifth Ave., New York City.

954. *The House of Kent-Costikyan.* A booklet describing the various types and grades of carpets and rugs, including antique rugs of the Ispahan and Kuba types, in the extensive stocks of this company. 16 pp. Illustrated in color. Size, 5½ x 8 in.

The Lincrusta-Walton Company, Hackensack, N. J.

519. *Lincrusta-Walton.* This book gives directions for buying, caring for and applying Lincrusta-Walton; together with color chart and many pages showing patterns. 67 pp. Size, 8½ x 11 in. Illustrated. Bound in boards.

The B. L. Marble Chair Co., Bedford, Ohio.

973. *Office Chairs, Catalog No. 32.* Revised and enlarged catalog of chairs for lodges, court rooms, directors' rooms, every kind of office chairs, costumers', waste boxes, settees and accessories. 88 pp. Illustrated. Size, 9¼ x 12 in.

Charles W. Poulson & Sons Carpet Co., 295 Fifth Ave., New York City.

1062. *Character in Carpet.* A booklet illustrated in color and descriptive of Claridge wide seamless carpet and "Hermitage" high pile Wiltons. 22 pp. Illustrated. Size, 9½ x 12½ in.

Stewart Hartshorn Co., 250 Fifth Ave., New York City.

1188. *Window Shade Specifications.* A convenient filing catalog containing quality and color samples of shade cloths, specifications for window shades, awning and veranda spring rollers, and notes on installation. A folder illustrating shade roller brackets is included. A. I. A. File No. 28E, dated July, 1926. 8 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Unit Steel Corporation, Dayton, Ohio.

F-1024. *Thies Unit Steel.* Data relating particularly to Partitions. Detail drawings of Thies Unit steel partitions and doors. Standard interchangeable units for partitions flexible in arrangement. One sheet, size, 17 x 22 in., folded to 8½ x 11 in. A. I. A. File No. 28a3.

Wallpaper Manufacturers Association of the United States, 461 Eighth Ave., New York City.

913. *Wallpaper Magazine.* A monthly publication for architects, building contractors and wallpaper dealers to acquaint them with the many interesting and artistic uses for wallpaper. 32 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 11 in.

Watson Manufacturing Co., Jamestown, N. Y.

788. *Watson Metal Office Furniture.* Catalog describing steel furniture for offices, banks and public buildings. Installations illustrated. 55 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Henry Wels Manufacturing Co., Elkhart, Ind.

790. *WeiSteel Compartments. Catalog No. 11.* Plans, specifications and details of metal partitions and doors for toilet rooms, shower and dressing rooms, hospital cubicles and enclosures of all kinds. 32 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 11 in.

29. PLUMBING

W. D. Allen Mfg. Co., 566-570 West Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

1130. *Allen on Fire Protection.* A. I. A. File No. 29e2. Folder containing data, specifications, detail drawings and dimensions of hose cabinets designed for various types of equipment. Catalog includes notes on underwriters' requirements, hose racks, valves, couplings, details of fire pump and single standpipe system, etc. A valuable book of practical information for architects' files. 24 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

American Brass Co., Waterbury, Conn.

862. *Brass Pipe for Water Service, Publication B-1.* A compilation of data on corrosion of various kinds of pipe and the value of Anaconda Brass Pipe for permanent service, also comparative cost estimates. 31 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

The American Pin Co., Div. Scovill Mfg. Co., Waterbury, Conn.

1150. *Ampinco Showers and Bath Fixtures.* A. I. A. File No. 29h3. Loose leaf catalog. Secured in cover backs giving dimensions and roughing in measurements of M-VB Temperators, Ampinco showers of various types, valve parts, bath tub supplies and wastes and combination bath fixtures and showers. A booklet for the files. 56 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

The Beaton & Cadwell Mfg. Co., New Britain, Conn.

813. *"Genuine" Perfection Line. Catalog No. 7.* A catalog describing a complete line of Simplex Flush valves, automatic air valves, floor and ceiling plates, towel bars, pipe hangers and accessories. 90 pp. Illustrated. Size, 4 x 6 in.

A. M. Byers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

679. *What is Wrought Iron? Bulletin 26-A.* Contains the definition of wrought iron, methods of manufacture, chemical and physical characteristics; advantages of wrought iron as a pipe material; service records from old buildings equipped with Byers Genuine Wrought Iron Pipe. How to tell the difference between iron and steel pipe. 40 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 10½ in.

680. *The Installation Cost of Pipe. Bulletin 38.* Contains cost analysis of a variety of plumbing, heating, power and industrial systems, with notes on corrosive effects in different kinds of service. 32 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 10½ in.

Chase Companies Incorporated, Waterbury, Conn.

1132. *Alpha Brass Pipe.* Information on brass pipe, corrosive waters, the importance of the Alpha Crystal, and Alpha Brass Pipe. A booklet that will bear reading and filing. 14 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 10½ in.

Dahlquist Manufacturing Co., South Boston, Mass.

1229. *Dahlquist Data Book.* Catalog describing and pricing the Patented Aquatherm, 25-year guaranteed copper range boilers, and complete line of hot water heating combinations for gas, electricity, coal and kerosene. 16 pp. Illustrated. Size, 3½ x 6 in.

W. S. Dickey Clay Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Mo.

1206. *Sanitary Sewers.* A comprehensive volume on the subject of sewers and their construction. A valuable collection of data and information. 160 pp. Illustrated. Size, 7¾ x 10½ in.

The Duriron Co., Dayton, Ohio.

758. *Duriron Acid-proof Building Equipment. Bulletin No. 134.* An architect's handbook describing the advantages of Duriron material in contact with corrosive liquids and fumes. Details and dimensions of drainage pipes and fittings and acid-proof exhaust fans and ducts. 24 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

1008. *Duriron Drain Pipe and Fittings. Bulletin No. 134-A.* Bulletin describing the physical properties, details and specifications for drain pipe and fittings which are non-corrosive to acid, alkali and other chemical wastes of industrial plants, laboratories, hospitals and colleges. 20 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Excelso Specialty Works, 119 Clinton St., Buffalo, N. Y.

843. *Excelso Quality Water Heaters.* Catalog describing a complete line of water heaters to be attached to furnaces, steam and hot water heating boilers. 8 pp. Illustrated. Size, 3¼ x 6¼ in.

Hess Warmflue & Ventilating Co., 1207 to 1229 South Western Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

860. *Hess Snow-White Steel Cabinets and Mirrors.* A catalog with details of construction, dimensions, weights and prices of Snow-White steel cabinets of various styles and mirror access doors and frames to pipe shaft. 16 pp. Illustrated. Size, 4 x 6 in.

REFERENCE LIST OF BUSINESS LITERATURE—Continued

29. PLUMBING—Continued

Jenkins Bros., 80 White Street, New York.

1153. *Jenkins Valves for Low Cost Valve Service*. An illustrated folder in color, showing various types of valves suitable for every purpose on steam, water, air or gas. Form 100. 16 pp. Size $3\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The Kennedy Valve Mfg. Co., Elmira, N. Y.

801. *Kennedy Valves*. Catalog No. 45. A catalog illustrating a complete line of gate, globe and angle, check, back-water and sewer-gas valves for every purpose. Dimensions, details and specifications. 142 pp. Illustrated. Size, 5×8 in.

802. *Kennedy Pipe Fittings*. Catalog No. 45. A catalog describing a complete line of malleable iron and cast-iron flanged pipe fittings, reducers and cast-iron flanges for every purpose. Details, dimensions and drilling templates. 142 pp. Illustrated. Size, 5×8 in.

803. *Kennedy Fire Hydrants*. Catalog No. 45. A catalog describing a complete line of fire hydrants and accessories. Details, dimensions and installation directions. 142 pp. Illustrated. Size, 5×8 in.

Kohler Company, Kohler, Wis.

209. "Kohler of Kohler." A booklet on enameled plumbing ware describing processes of manufacture and cataloging staple baths, lavatories, kitchen sinks, slop sinks, laundry trays, closet combinations. 48 pp. Illustrated. Size, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 8$ in. Roughing-in measurement sheets, 5×8 in.

531. *Catalog F*. This is a complete catalog of Kohler enameled ware for plumbing installations, together with high-grade fittings. There is also a brief and interesting description of the manufacture of high-grade enameled ware and a statement of the facts about Kohler village, one of the discussed experiments in modern industrial town building. 215 pp. Cloth bound. Illustrated. Size, $7\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$ in.

756. *Kohler Automatic Power and Light*. A catalog illustrating a complete line of isolated automatic electric plants of 800 to 2,500 watts capacity, operated by gas or gasoline. Specifications. 48 pp. Illustrated. Size, $6 \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Thomas Maddock's Sons Company, Trenton, N. J.

696. *Vitreous China Plumbing Fixtures*. A valuable and complete catalog of vitreous china lavatories, drinking fountains, bidets, water closets, urinals, slop sinks, bathtubs, kitchen sink accessories. Completely illustrated with roughing-in diagrams. 242 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8×11 in.

The Permutt Company, 440 Fourth Ave., New York City.

105. *Permutt (Water Rectification Systems)*. Illustrated booklet. Describes all methods of softening water, including the original Zeolite process. For homes, hotels, apartment houses, swimming-pools, laundries, and industrial plants. Size, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ in. 32 pp.

Reading Iron Co., Reading, Pa.

1112. *Handbook and Price List of Reading Wrought Iron Pipe and Fittings*. Tables of sizes and other data including specifications. 50 pp. Illustrated. Size, 5×7 in.

1113. *Reading Wrought Iron Pipe*. In the making and in service. Bulletin No. 1. Booklet covering historical data, manufacture of Reading pipe, advantages of wrought iron pipe, uses of wrought iron pipe, model specifications. Reading Iron Co., guarantee and mill specifications for wrought iron standard pipe. 32 pp. Illustrated. Size, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ in.

The Whitlock Coil Pipe Co., Hartford, Conn.

1046. A looseleaf folder of water storage heaters, preheaters, water treatment, details and sales manual. 16 pp. Illustrated. Size, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ in. Bulletins, looseleaf, details and data water heaters and fuel oil heaters. 52 pp. Illustrated. Size, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ in.

30. HEATING AND VENTILATING

American Radiator Co., 40 West 40th St., New York City.

427. *Ideal-Arcola Heating Outfit*. A book describing a system of hot water heating for small and medium size houses. The boiler is placed in a room and resembles a stove. No cellar required. The ash carrying reduced to a minimum. 24 pp. Illustrated. Size, $6 \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Buckeye Blower Co., Columbus, Ohio.

960. *Heatvent System*. Bulletin No. 123. Illustrating individual heating and ventilating units for schools and places of public assemblage. Engineering data, details and specifications. 14 pp. Illustrated. Size, $8 \times 10\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Buffalo Forge Co., 490 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y.

976. *Fan Engineering*. An engineering handbook in three parts: Physical properties of air, heat and humidity; air movement for heating, ventilation, forced draft, etc.; performance tables and general information concerning standard apparatus for fan work; appendix, tables. 610 pp. Illustrated. Size, $4\frac{1}{4} \times 7$ in. Price, \$4.00.

1190. *Carrier Air Washers and Humidifiers*, Catalog No. 480, containing description, technical information, charts, dimensions and capacities of air washing and humidifying equipment. A valuable booklet for filing and reference. 54 pp. Illustrated. Size, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ inches.

Burnham Boiler Corporation, Irvington, N. Y.

800. *Letters To and Fro*. A booklet which explains the difference between steam, hot water and vapor systems of heating and the relative cost of each. Questions, answers and boiler data. 34 pp. Size, 7×10 in.

Dahquist Manufacturing Co., South Boston, Mass.

1230. *Special Copper Boiler* installations of 2,000 gallons or larger. Pressure tested, heaviest Lake copper. Also expansion joints. 4 pp. Illustrated. Size, $6 \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ in.

C. A. Dunham Co., Dunham Bldg., 450 East Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.

831. *The Dunham Heating Service Bulletins*. Bulletin 101, Radiator Traps; 102, The Dunham Blast Trap; 103, Medium Pressure Traps; 104, Packless Radiator Valves; 105, Oil Separators and Suction Strainers; 106, Reducing Pressure Valves and Vacuum Pump Governors; 107, Air Line Valves; 108, Home Heating Systems; 109, The Dunham Return Heating System; 110, Vacuum Heating System; 111, Installing House Heating System. Illustrated. Size, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ in.

993. *The Dunham Hand Book*, No. 314. Revised edition of valuable book devoted to steam heating installations for all purposes. Describes apparatus, piping plans, engineering data. 190 pp. Illustrated. Size, $3\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$ in.

1010. *Dunham Return Heating System*. Bulletin No. 109. Showing the application of the Dunham Return Trap and Radiator Trap to secure positive circulation of steam and correct disposal of return water. Complete details of installation, dimensions, specifications and design data. 16 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8×11 in.

The Durlon Company, Dayton, Ohio.

1009. *Durlon Ventilating Fans and Hoods*. Bulletin No. 140. Bulletin describing a line of electrically driven exhaust fans for use with acid and other corrosive fumes in industrial plants and laboratories. Also non-corrosive equipment for laboratory hoods. 20 pp. Illustrated. Size, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ in.

The Frost Manufacturing Co., Galesburg, Ill.

1143. *Ross Steel Boilers*, Catalog 4A. Describes Ross steel boilers for steam or hot water heating, smokeless for coal or oil burning. Dimensions and data for boilers of steam ratings from 400 to 27,000 sq. ft. or hot water, 640 to 43,200 square feet. 16 pp. Illustrated. Size, 6×9 in.

1144. *Frost Boilers*, Catalog No. 172. Illustrates and describes frost horizontal tubular boilers for 100 and 150 pounds working pressure. Details, measurements and tables of brick quantities required for setting. 32 pp. Illustrated. Size, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ in.

General Boilers Co., Waukegan, Ill.

1071. *Bulletin SC-26*. Descriptive illustrations and specifications. Pacific Direct Draft and Up Draft Smokeless Boilers; Bulletin OF-26 covers Pacific Oil Fired Boilers; Bulletin RT-26 Pacific Steel Residence Boilers; and DD-26 Pacific Down Draft Boilers.

Gillis & Geoghegan, 545 West Broadway, New York City.

969. *The G & G Telescopic Hoist*. A catalog containing specifications in two forms: (1) using manufacturer's name, and (2) without using manufacturer's name. Detail in $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch scale for each telescopic model and special material handling section. Fully illustrated with photographs of actual installations and descriptive matter of same. 24 pp. 2 colors. Illustrated. Size, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ in.

Hart & Cooley Co., New Britain, Conn.

712. *Wrought Steel Registers and Grilles*. Catalog No. 24. A catalog of wrought steel floor, baseboard and wall registers, cold air intakes, lock registers, ventilators, furnace regulators and accessories. Dimensions, details and price lists. 80 pp. Illustrated. Size, $7\frac{3}{4} \times 10$ in.

Healy-Ruff Co., 765 Hampden Ave., St. Paul, Minn.

1067. *E-Z Radiator Hangers*. Folder containing specifications, installation details and description of radiator wall hangers, 4 pp. Illustrated. Size, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Heggie Simplex Boiler Co., Joliet, Ill.

1070. *Catalog No. 26*. Heggie-Simplex Electric Welded Steel Heating Boilers. Descriptive illustrations and detailed data on size, ratings, etc. 22 pp. Illustrated. Size, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Hess Warming and Ventilating Co., 1207-1229 South Western Ave., Chicago, Ill.

178. *Modern Furnace Heating*. An illustrated book on the Hess Welded Steel Furnaces. Pipe and Pipeless, notes for installation, sectional views, showing parts and operation, dimensions, register designs, pipes and fittings. Size, $6 \times 9\frac{1}{2}$ in. 48 pp.

Ilg Electric Ventilating Co., 2850 North Crawford Ave., Chicago, Ill.

1072. *Looseleaf Catalog*. Illustrating electrical ventilating equipment complete encyclopedia on modern methods of ventilating and heating stores, offices, theatres, restaurants, garages, houses, public buildings. 400 pp. Illustrated.

1073. *Instructions for Installing Ilg Ventilating Fans*. A book of interest to the architect and engineer. Includes diagrams and instructions for ventilation of various types of buildings.

International Heater Co., Utica, N. Y.

1105. *International Warm Air Furnaces*. The Carlton Self-Cleaning Furnace and the Economy Blue Front Furnace. Both types for hard or soft coal. Separate catalogs describe each type. Details, dimensions, capacities and designing data. 16-24 pp. Illustrated. Size, $7\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$ in.

1106. *International Economy Boilers*. Catalogs of cast iron. Sectional and round, steam and hot water boilers; hot water supply boilers; and economy smokeless boilers. Separate catalogs giving sizes, capacities, details, designing data and partial list of installations. 36-8-40 pp. Illustrated. Size, $7\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Jenkins Bros., 80 White Street, New York.

1152. *Jenkins Fig. 700 Modulating Valve*. A Bulletin descriptive of a new supply control radiator valve for low pressure steam, vacuum, and vapor heating. A. I. A., file number 30-C-2. 4 pp. Illustrated. Size $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ inches.

Johnson Service Company, 149 Michigan St., Milwaukee, Wis.

391. *The Regulation of Temperature and Humidity*. A description of the Johnson System of temperature regulation and humidity control for buildings; showing many kinds of thermostatic appliances for automatically maintaining uniform temperature. 63 pp. Illustrated. Size, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ in.

392. *Johnson Electric Thermostat, Valves and Controllers*. A catalog of devices mentioned in the title. 24 pp. Illustrated. Size, $3\frac{1}{2} \times 6$ in.

REFERENCE LIST OF BUSINESS LITERATURE—Continued

30. HEATING AND VENTILATING—Continued

Kewanee Boiler Co., Kewanee, Ill.

771. *Kewanee Power Boilers. Catalog No. 79.* A complete description of brick set horizontal tubular power boilers with full and half front settings. Also smokeless tubular boilers, with drawn draft furnace and steel casing. Also steel portable locomotive boilers, grates, breechings, cast-iron fronts, air receivers, storage tanks and accessories. 34 pp. Illustrated. Size 6 x 9 in.

884. *Kewanee Firebox Boilers, Water Heaters, Tanks and Garbage Burners. General Catalog No. 80.* This catalog gives capacities, dimensions and selling data for firebox, boilers, portable and power boilers, and water heaters, garbage burners, tanks, radiators and breechings. 24 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 10½ in.

1233. *Kewanee Slim Type Radiator.* Supplement to Catalog No. 77. Folder describing and illustrating a slim type fire column radiator. Dimensions and heating surface are included. Sheet, 12 x 18 in.; folds to 6 x 9 in.

Midwest Air Filters, Inc., Department A, Bradford, Pa.

924. *Midwest Air Filters—Baffle Impingement Type.* Bulletins, specifications, folders and catalogs covering the applications of these filters in the ventilation of schools, hotels, office buildings, theatres, museums, and other buildings, as well as the various uses in industrial plants, central stations, etc. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

1219. *Midwest "Self-Clean" Air Filter.* Circular describes the air filter in detail including capacities, sizes, weights, characteristics and specifications. 4 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Modine Manufacturing Co., Racine, Wis.

1057. *Bulletin A. Modine Unit heater for steam or hot water heating systems.* Bulletin describes general and mechanical advantages of Modine Unit Heaters. 8 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

National Tube Co., Frick Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

670. *National Bulletin No. 25B. Third Edition.* Devoted to the installation of steel pipe in large buildings, architectural anti-corrosion engineering, gas piping, specifications and tables of strength and properties. 74 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 10¾ in.

The New York Blower Company, 100 So. Wells St., Chicago, Illinois.

1211. *Type ME fan, Catalog No. 100* illustrates and describes type ME air moving apparatus. This catalog contains dimensions and capacity of various size fans and includes specifications and other valuable engineering data. 32 pp. Ill., size 8½ x 11 inches.

The Herman Nelson Corporation (formerly Moline Heat), Moline, Ill.

411. *Univent Ventilation. Architects' and Engineers' Edition.* A scientific treatise on ventilation for schools, offices and similar buildings with 40 pages of engineering data on ventilation for architects and engineers. 72 pp.

1115. *Invisible Radiator, Herman Nelson.* Book descriptive of the Herman Nelson Invisible Radiator which can be installed in any ordinary steel wall or partition without special construction. Illustrated in color; 16 pp. Size, 8½ x 11 in. Booklet of mechanical data showing method of installation, tables of standard sizes, sq. ft., radiation equivalent, etc., of the Invisible Radiator for steam, vacuum and vapor systems. 24 pp. Illustrated. Size, 6 x 9½ in.

Peerless Unit Ventilation Co., Inc., Skillman Ave., and Hulst St., Long Island City, N. Y.

1048. *PeerVent Heating and Ventilating Units.* Booklet descriptive of Unit heating and ventilating units, mechanical features and advantages. Directions for laying out unit systems, complete engineering data and details of standard units. 62 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 10¾ in.

Richardson & Boynton Co., New York, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., Philadelphia, Pa., Providence, R. I., Boston, Mass.

290. *The Richardson Vapor Vacuum-Pressure Heating System.* An interesting book which presents in clear non-technical language the principles of Vapor-Vacuum-Pressure heating; the economy over ordinary steam heating, steam and hot-water systems may be altered to use the principle with views of buildings where the V-V-P system is installed. 14 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 11 in.

291. *Perfect Warm Air Furnaces.* No. 203. Contains a full description of various types of warm air furnaces and parts, with dimensions and necessary data. 24 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 10½ in.

B. F. Sturtevant Co., Hyde Park, Boston, Mass.

1203. *Unit Ventilators. Design 2.* Catalog No. 344. Complete description of the Sturtevant Unit Ventilator for schools, etc., and the design of unit systems of heating and ventilating. Specifications and details are included. A. I. A. File No. 30d1. 20 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

1204. *Sturtevant Unit Heaters. Design 3.* Catalog No. 339. Sturtevant Engineering series describes unit heaters for factories, etc., with notes on design of system, detail data and suggested specifications. A. I. A. File No. 30d1. 30 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Thatcher Co., 131-135 West 35th St., New York City.

748. *Thatcher Boilers and Thatcher Furnaces.* Catalog describing a series of cast-iron steam and hot water heating boilers and also one describing a series of cast-iron warm air heaters. Accessories, details and dimensions. 80 pp. and 24 pp. Illustrated. Sizes 4½ x 7½ and 8½ x 11 in.

Williams Oil-O-Matic Heating Corp., Bloomington, Ill.

1236. *Oil Heating—What it means to the architect.* A booklet of facts and information on the subject of oil burning equipment for heating and data pertaining to the Williams Oil-O-Matic Oil Burner with suggested specifications. Indexed for filing. A. I. A. File No. 30g1. 24 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Young Pump Co., 450 East Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.

1232. *Young Centrifugal Vacuum and Boiler Feed Pump.* Bulletin No. 6. Electrically driven centrifugal vacuum and boiler feed pumps described and illustrated. Capacities, dimensions and specifications are included. 16 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 11 in.

31. ELECTRICAL WORK

Frank Adam Electric Co., St. Louis, Mo.

629. *The Control of Lighting in Theatres.* A book describing means for complete control of lighting the stage, auditorium and other parts of the theatres with distribution schedules and specifications. Also specifications of control to Masonic buildings, schools and colleges. 32 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 11 in.

741. *Panel Board Catalog No. 32.* A complete catalog of standard panel boards, steel cabinets, switches and accessories. 48 pp. Illustrated. Size, 7¾ x 10¾ in.

Beaver Machine & Tool Co., Inc., Newark, N. J.

F-972. *Fixture Outlet.* Folder illustrating and describing a new type of receptacle outlet for use in bracket light canopy and a new type of canopy switches. 2 pp. Illustrated. Size, 9 x 12 inches.

F-974. *Electrical Devices.* Catalog of heater, switch and attachment plugs, feed through switches, current taps, connectors, canopy switches and similar equipment. 20 pp. Ill. Size, 7 x 9 inches.

Cooper Hewitt Electric Company, 95 River Street, Hoboken, N. J.

553. *Industrial Lighting Briefs.* No. 1 deals with Industrial Lighting in theory and practice. No. 2 deals with the engineering of illumination with Cooper Hewitt Lamps. No. 3 deals with the quickness of response of the Hand to Eye. Each 4 pp. Size, 8 x 10½ in.

Crystal Switch Plate Corp., 32 Broadway, New York City.

F-1028. *Gloglas Switch Plates.* Folder illustrates and describes a new type switch and receptacle plate made of glass in transparent, and mirrored in gold or silver. Standard plates and combinations are shown. 4 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Curtis Lighting, Inc., 1119 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

1079. *Architectural Detail Plates.* With suggestions and data for lighting equipment specifications. Plates Nos. 68, 69 and 70 deal with Church, Gymnasium and Public Building lighting respectively, and are sent free to any registered architect who requests them on his own letterhead.

The Edwin F. Guth Co., St. Louis, Mo.

1185. *Guth Lighting Equipment.* Catalog No. 15, in either bound or loose leaf form, illustrating lighting fixtures suitable for public buildings, hotels, banks, hospitals, schools, residences, etc. A. I. A. File No. 31f23. 96 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

1186. *Agilite and Guthlite.* Folders describing and illustrating the Guthlite Super-Illuminator and Agilite Porcelain Enameled Illuminators. Each folder A. I. A. File No. 31f23. 4 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

L. Erikson Electric Co., 6 Portland St., Boston, Mass.

1005. *Erikson Reflectors. Catalog No. 91.* A catalog covering Erikson Reflectors and special lighting equipment for Banks, Theatres, Stores, Churches and Hospitals; shows cuts of reflectors, illustrations of representative installations, and also gives valuable engineering data as to the application of this type of equipment. 73 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 11 in.

I. P. Frink, Inc., 24th St. and 10th Ave., New York City.

150. *Light Service for Hospitals. Catalog No. 426.* A booklet illustrated with photographs and drawings, showing the types of light for use in hospitals, as operating table reflectors, linolite and multi-lite concentrators, ward reflectors, bed lights and microscopic reflectors, giving sizes and dimensions, explaining their particular fitness for special uses. Size, 7 x 10 in. 12 pp.

218. *Picture Lighting. Booklet No. 422.* A pamphlet describing Frink Reflectors for lighting pictures, art galleries, decorated ceilings, cove lighting, the lighting of stained glass, etc., and containing a list of private and public galleries using Frink Reflectors. 24 pp. Illustrated. Size, 5¼ x 7 in.

219. *Frink Reflectors and Lighting Specialties for Stores. Catalog No. 424.* A catalog containing a description of the Frink Lighting System for Stores; the Synthetic System of Window Illumination; and a number of appliances to produce the most effective lighting of displayed objects. 20 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 11 in.

220. *Frink Lighting Service for Banks and Insurance Companies' Reflectors. Catalog No. 425.* A very interesting treatise on the lighting of offices; with details of illustrations and description of lamps and reflectors. Contains a list covering several pages of banks using Frink Desk and Screen Fixtures. 36 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

1129. *General Electric Catalog 6001B.* A complete catalog of electrical material, equipment and appliances made by G. E. catalog is conveniently thumb-indexed and bound in boards. A valuable volume for all who specify, buy or install electrical equipment. 1104 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 10½ in.

Graybar Electric Co., 100 East 42nd St., New York City.

1052. *Electrical Supply Year Book, 1926-27.* A complete catalog of electrical supplies made by the Western Electric Company. The 1925 edition of the "National Electric Code" of the National Board of Fire Underwriters is included as well as valuable electrical data. 1012 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 11 in.

1108. *Fan Catalog, 1926,* for A. C. and D. C. circuits, non-oscillating, oscillating, ceiling and ventilating (exhaust) fans. Descriptive specifications and details. 48 pp. Illustrated. Size, 3½ x 6 in.

The Hart & Hegeman Mfg. Co., 342 Capitol Ave., Hartford, Conn.

1209. *Electric wiring devices. Catalogue S* contains complete information on "H & H" switches, sockets, receptacles and wiring devices. A valuable reference book for the architects' building materials library. 123 pp. Ill. Size 8½ x 10 inches.

Harvey Hubbell, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn.

297. *Electrical Specialties. Catalog No. 17, 1921.* This catalog contains descriptions with prices of the thousand and one items connected with electric light, electric alarm and small electric appliance installations in modern buildings. 104 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 10½ in.

REFERENCE LIST OF BUSINESS LITERATURE—Continued

31. ELECTRICAL WORK—Continued

401. *Hubbell Flush Door Receptacles*. Description of a safe, convenient and practical wall outlet de luxe for fine residences, clubs, hotels, public buildings and offices. 4 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 10 in.

Holophane Glass Co., 342 Madison Ave., New York City.

1191. *The New Holophane Catalog*. A complete catalog of Holophane products, with illuminating engineering data and instructions for proper application. Various types of fixtures and reflectors are shown. 40 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

1192. *Modern Retailing Success*. A booklet on store and show-window lighting with diagrams showing correct spacing and location of outlets for various fixtures and reflectors. 16 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Kliegl Bros., 321 West 50th Street, New York City.

1084. *Kliegl Theatrical, Decorative and Spectacular Lighting. Catalog M*. Description of complete line of lighting specialties and lighting effects for stages, etc. Catalog includes stage equipment, exit signs, aisle and step lights, dimmers, switchboards and other special lighting apparatus. 128 pp. Illustrated. Size, 7¼ x 10½ in.

The Lincoln Electric Co., Dept. 11-11, Cleveland, Ohio.

1216. *Lincoln Motors*. Two booklets: (a) motors for electric elevators; (b) "Line-Weld" motors. Both booklets completely describe the construction of motors made of welded steel and contain valuable data on motors and their construction—(a) 2 pp., (b) 26 pp. Illustrated. Size, 7¼ x 11 in.

Pass & Seymour, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y.

F-1006. *Standard Electric Wiring Devices, Catalog 27*. A general catalog of sockets, switches, caps and bases, receptacles and other electric wiring devices of similar type. 114 pp. Illustrated. Size, 5 x 7 in.

Pittsburgh Reflector Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

1101. *Show Window Lighting*. A. I. A. File No. 31 f 14. Booklet illustrating and describing various types of reflectors, conduit, spot lights, flood lights, and color lights used for show windows. Book contains valuable technical data and details of space required for reflectors, etc. 28 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

1202. *Pittsburgh Silver Reflectors*. Catalog No. 28. A complete catalog of reflectors for show window lighting, interiors, spot lights, floor lights and equipment. Descriptions and illustrations of reflectors are included with dimensions and chart of apparent candle-form and light distribution. A. I. A. File No. 31F22. 96 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co., Youngstown, Ohio.

1017. *Electrical Conduit*. Circular giving complete data about Buckeye Rigid Conduit and Realflex Flexible Steel Armored Cable with specifications. 6 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

32. REFRIGERATION

Baker Ice Machine Co., Inc., Omaha, Neb.

661. *Baker System Refrigeration*. A catalog explaining the application of refrigeration for hotels, hospitals, institutions and restaurants requiring up to 50 tons daily capacity including mechanical details and specifications. 20 pp. Illustrated. Size, 9 x 12 in.

Frick Co., Waynesboro, Pa.

851. *Ice and Frost. Series G, No. 4*. Bulletin describing mechanical refrigeration for dairies and creameries, ice cream plants, meat and fish and public markets, clubs, hospitals and hotels; also how the plants work. 44 pp. Illustrated. Size, 6 x 9 in.

Frigidaire, Dayton, Ohio.

962. *Frigidaire*. Booklet describing installations and details of automatic refrigerating equipment for residential hotels and apartment buildings. 50 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Jamison Cold Storage Door Co., Hagerstown, Md.

569. *Heavy Duty Cold Storage Doors. Catalog No. 10*. Complete description of both hinged and sliding cold storage doors for every equipment. Also description of cold storage windows and ice chutes. 79 pp. Illustrated. Size, 5½ x 9 in.

The Jewett Refrigerator Company, 27 Chandler Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

655. *Manual of Refrigerators*. This manual completely describes the construction of refrigerators for use in hotels, clubs, hospitals, institutions and residences, with specifications. Numerous plans showing size and arrangement of refrigerators in kitchens, service and lunch rooms are included. 30 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

33. ELEVATORS AND ACCESSORIES

General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

1127. *Elevator Equipment Bulletins*. GEA-184. Electric Elevator Equipment in the Equitable Life Assurance Society Building, New York City. No. 61311 multi-speed induction motors for elevator service. No. 61308 varying speed induction motors for elevator service. GEA-63 Type GTE Gearless Traction Motors for elevator service. No. 61310 Double Motor Type, multi-speed induction motors for elevator service. Bulletins illustrate and describe motors and give all over dimensions. Each Bulletin, 4 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 10½ in.

Kimball Bros. Co., Council Bluffs, Iowa.

742. *Kimball Straight Line Drive Elevators*. A complete catalog of passenger, freight and garage traction elevators, push button elevators, dumbwaiters, sidewalk and ash hoist elevators, 36 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Otis Elevator Co., 260 Eleventh Ave., New York City.

651. *Otis Geared and Gearless Traction Elevators*. Leaflets describing all types of geared and gearless traction elevators with details of machines, motors and controllers for these types. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

652. *Escalators and Inclined Elevators*. A comprehensive catalog illustrating the use of escalators for transporting people in stores, subways, railroad stations, theatres and mills; also inclined freight elevators for stores, factories, warehouses and docks adjustable to tide levels. 22 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ in.

Richards-Wilcox Mfg. Co., Aurora, Ill.

795. *"Ideal" Elevator Door Hardware. Catalog No. 37*. A catalog showing hangers for every type of elevator doors hand operated, interlocking door controllers, bar locks and accessories. 56 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Sedgwick Machine Works, 159 West 15th St., New York City.

60. *Hand Power Elevator and Dumbwaiters in Modern Architectural Construction*. Illustrated catalog. Size, 4¼ x 8¼ in. 80 pp.

A. B. See Electric Elevator Co., 52 Vesey St., New York City.

169. Photographs and description in detail of elevator equipment manufactured by the A. B. See Electric Elevator Co. Size, 6 x 8 in.

34. POWER PLANT

Delco Light Co., Dayton, Ohio.

1218. *Cooling Your Drinking Water Supply with Frigidaire*. Descriptive booklet on the cooling of drinking water for public buildings, factories, hospitals, schools, restaurants, etc. 8 pp. Illustrated. Size, 6 x 9 in.

35. EQUIPMENT, STATIONARY

Alberene Stone Co., 153 West 23rd St., New York City.

1221. *Alberene Stone Laboratory Equipment for Industrial, Educational and Research Institutions*. Loose leaf catalog illustrating and describing tables, sinks, flooring and trim, fume hoods, baths and tanks, etc. Practical details and standard specifications are included. 8 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

American Stove Co., St. Louis, Mo.

1050. *Handbook on Gas Ranges for Architects and Builders*. A practical book of data on gas ranges and pipe sizes for the files of the architect and specification writer. 32 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11¼ in.

Champion Dish Washing Machine Co., 15th and Bloomfield Sts., Hoboken, N. J.

1178. *Safe Road to Increase Profits*. Illustrated catalog which points out proven ways in which hotels and restaurants can save through application of modern equipment. Specifications for each Champion Model are given. (Blue prints covering each machine showing sizes and location of connections, etc., are also available.) 34 pp. Illustrated. Size, 7 x 10 in.

George M. Clark & Co., Division of American Stove Co., 179 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

458. *Gas Stove Catalog No. 114*. A complete catalog of Clark Jewel gas stoves; water heaters; room heaters; ovens; waffle irons; cake bakers; hot plates, etc. 76 pp. Illustrated. Size, 6 x 9 in.

R. W. Clark Mfg. Co., 4311 Ravenswood Ave., Chicago, Ill.

1151. *Clark Directories and Bulletin Boards*. A. I. A. File No. 35n3. Interchangeable letter equipment for office building directory, hotel, bank, apartment and public building directory and bulletin boards. Booklet ready for filing contains detail drawings with dimensions and specifications for various styles and sizes of bulletin and directory boards. 8 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Coppes Brothers & Zook, Nappanee, Ind.

1244. *Nappanee Dutch Kitchenet*. Catalog illustrates, describes and gives dimensions of standard Nappanee kitchen cabinets, side units, wall cupboards and refrigerators. 16 pp. Ill. Size 8½ x 11 inches.

Cutler Mail Chute Co., Rochester, N. Y.

294. *The Cutler Mail Chute. Model F*. Describes the Cutler Mail Chute in its standard form, known as Model F. Contains data for rough floor openings not included in the Mail Chute contract. 16 pp. Illustrated. Size, 4 x 9¼ in.

J. C. Deagan, Inc., 189 Deagan Bldg., Chicago.

783. *Deagan Tower Chimes*. Describing the important features of Deagan Tower Chimes and including information concerning the space requirements and construction required for installing chimes in towers and belfries. 8 pp. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

W. F. Dougherty & Sons, Inc., 1009 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

764. *Kitchen Equipment for Hotels and Institutions*. Several catalogs covering a complete line of cooking apparatus.

G & G Atlas Systems, Inc., 545 West Broadway, New York City.

983. *G & G Atlas Pneumatic Tube Systems*. A circular explaining the advantages of pneumatic tube systems for department stores, banks, hotels, office buildings, hospitals and industrial plants. Illustrations of installations and details. 12 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Edwin A. Jackson & Bro., Inc., 50 Beekman St., New York City.

170. Booklet showing general construction and sizes of garbage receivers to be placed underground for suburban use; also types to be built into the walls of city homes and apartments; also types for the suburban wall with opening on inside for the maid and outside for the garbage man. Size, 3½ x 6½ in. 16 pp.

Kerner Incinerator Co., 641 E. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

1199. *Garbage and Waste Disposal for Apartment Buildings*. Folder, 8 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

1200. *Sanitary Disposal of Waste in Hospitals*. Booklet shows how this necessary part of hospital service is taken care of with the Kernerator. Gives list of hospitals where installed. 12 pp. Illustrated. Size, 4 x 9 in.

REFERENCE LIST OF BUSINESS LITERATURE—Continued

35. EQUIPMENT, STATIONARY—Continued

Richardson & Boynton Co., New York, N. Y., Chicago, Ill. Philadelphia, Pa., Providence, R. I., Boston, Mass.

292. Perfect Cooking Ranges. Description and dimensions of the complete line of the new high enamel finish Richardson Perfect ranges with charts and information regarding combination coal and gas cooking ranges. 40 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

The Spencer Turbine Co., Hartford, Conn.

1239. Spencer Central Cleaning Systems. Vacuum cleaning apparatus for all purposes. Booklet completely describes the Spencer System of vacuum cleaning. A large number of buildings using this system are illustrated. 32 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

1240. Spencer Engineering Data Book. Handbook contains notes on vacuum cleaning and central cleaning plants, its installations, equipment and use. Valuable tables, notes and information useful in laying out central vacuum cleaning systems are included. 345 pp. Illustrated. Size, 4½ x 7½ inches.

36. CONSTRUCTION PLANT

37. INSULATION

Armstrong Cork & Insulation Co., 162 24th St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

918. Nonpareil Cork Covering. A treatise describing the production and manufacturing of cork pipe covering for steam and refrigerating systems. Designing data, specifications and installation directions 48 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

F-1016. The Building Contractor's Book on Armstrong's Corkboard for insulation of residential buildings. An excellent treatise on the subject of corkboard insulation and its practical application. 32 pp. Illustrated. Size, 7½ x 11 in.

1122. The Cork Lined House Makes a Comfortable Home. Booklet describing the use and advantages of cork board for the insulation of residences from heat and cold. Includes tables of relative conductivity of various materials and types of construction. 32 pp. Illustrated. Size, 5 x 7½ in.

The Philip Carey Co., Lockland, Cincinnati, Ohio.

379. Pipe and Boiler Coverings. Catalog 1362. A catalog and manual pipe and boiler coverings, cements, etc. Contains a number of valuable diagrams and tables. 71 pp. Illustrated. Size, 6 x 9 in.

The Celotex Co., 645 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

1063. Celotex Specifications. Specifications and details for Celotex insulating lumber. Arranged for Architects' files. 12 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Flax-li-num Insulating Co., St. Paul, Minn.

930. Heat Insulation for Houses. A scientific bulletin summarizing and condensing the data or research laboratories, explaining the theory of heat insulation and correct methods of bringing all wall or roof types within a standard heat transmission at lowest cost by use of Flax-li-num. Gives properties, uses and history of Flax-li-num. 24 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

931. For Comfort and Economy. The non-technical story of heat and sound insulation, its theory, practice and history. Contains one-half inch sample of Flax-li-num and shows advantages of its use in all types of house and apartment construction. 32 pp. Illustrated. Size, 5 x 7 in.

The Insulite Co., Builders' Exchange Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

1182. How to Use Insulite. A folder containing specifications for the use of Insulite Sheathing, Plaster Base, Wall Board, Roof Insulation and Sound Deadening. Sample of Insulite included. 6 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 inches.

1183. Insulite for Acoustical Correction. A collection of miscellaneous matter pertaining to the correction of architectural acoustics with Insulite.

L. Mundet & Son, Inc., 461 8th Ave., New York City.

1103. Joinite Cork Covering. Folder describing pure cork sectional pipe covering and moulded fittings for ammonia, cold water, ice water, brine and special cold lines. 12 pp. Illustrated. Size, 3½ x 8 in.

United States Mineral Wool Co., 280 Madison Ave., New York City.

83. The Uses of Mineral Wool in Architecture. Illustrated booklet. Properties of insulation against heat, frost, sound, and as a fire-proofing, with section drawings and specifications for use. It gives rule for estimate and cost. Size, 5¼ x 6¼ in. 34 pp.

38. LANDSCAPE.

Robert C. Reeves Co., 187 Water St., New York City.

F-1020. Reeveshire English Type, Hurdle Fence. Booklet illustrating and describing the use and construction of an American adaptation of the clift chestnut hurdling, used in England. Hurdle fences are both practical and artistic. Specifications and price list are included. 16 pp. Illustrated. Size, 5½ x 6¼ in.

1225. Dubois Woven Wood Fence. Made in France. Booklet describing the uses, construction and erection of woven wood fences. A list of installations in the United States and price list are included. The use of these fences are well shown by a series of plates. 8 pp. 10 plates. Size, 5½ x 6¼ in.

39. ACOUSTICS

The Celotex Co., 645 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

1063. Acousti-Celotex Specifications. Specifications and details for the application and decoration of Acousti-Celotex for acoustical treatment. 12 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Johns-Manville, Inc., 294 Madison Ave., New York City.

710. Architectural Acoustics. A treatise on the correction of architectural acoustics in churches, schools, hospitals, office buildings and other places. 24 pp. Illustrated. Size, 6 x 9 in.

40. REGULATIONS

I PLANS AND DESIGNS

American Face Brick Association, 1754 People's Life Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

155. The Home of Beauty. A booklet containing fifty prize designs for small brick houses submitted in national competition by architects. Texts by Aymar Ambury II, Architect. Size, 8 x 10 in. 72 pp. Price, 50 cents.

The American Pin Company, Waterbury, Conn.

985. American Renderers. A series illustrating the work of American Renderers of which five of twelve are issued. A monthly publication free to architects. Each 4 pp. Illustrated. Size, 9 x 12 in.

California White and Sugar Pine Manufacturers Association, 690 Call Building, San Francisco, Calif.

874. Pine Homes. A valuable booklet containing details of frame building construction and the manufactured products of the association and illustrations of constructed buildings. 48 pp. Illustrated. Size, 7 x 10 in.

The Long Bell Lumber Co., R. A. Long Building, Kansas City, Mo.

1175. The Book of Lawn Furniture. Contains about 100 designs for lawn and garden furniture. Sent free to architects who apply on their office stationery; to others, 10 cents a copy. 36 pp. Illustrated. Size, 6¼ x 9¼ in.

Ramp Buildings Corporation, 21 East 40th St., New York City

1021. D'Humy Motoramps. Catalog No. 25. Describes a type of construction for multi-floor garages with comparative data of other types, investment, cost and capacity data. 15 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

1022. Garage Design Data. Service bulletins to architects containing garage design data. Ask for preceding bulletins. 2 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Truscon Steel Company, Youngstown, Ohio.

318. Truscon Standard Buildings. Form D-398. Describes Truscon Standard Steel Buildings, with diagrams, illustrations of installations, descriptive matter and list of users. 48 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

638. Daylighting Schools. A treatise on the daylighting and window ventilation of school buildings quoting eminent authorities, illustrated with diagrams of lighting data and details of suitable windows. 28 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

II GENERAL CATALOGS

American Lead Pencil Co., 220 Fifth Ave., New York City.

268. Booklet C-20. Venus Pencil in Mechanical Drafting. And interesting illustrated booklet showing the possibilities of the Venus Drawing Pencil for drafting. Size, 6 x 9 in.

H. W. Covert & Co., 137 East 46th St., New York City.

775. Fireplace Fittings in Iron and Brass. A catalog of andirons, fire sets, fire screens, fenders, woodholders, willow wood baskets, hearth brooms, grates, candlesticks, lanterns and other accessories made in iron and brass. 36 pp. Illustrated. Size, 5½ x 8½ in.

Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, Pencil Department, Jersey City, N. J.

325. Finding Your Pencil. A book explaining the various degrees of hardness of the Eldorado pencil and the grade most suitable for every man, who uses a pencil, be he business or professional man, clerk or draftsman. Accompanied by a color chart of Dixon colored crayons. 16 pp. and 4 pp. in color chart. Illustrated. In colors. Size, 3¼ x 6 in.

Johns-Manville Corporation, New York City.

752. Johns-Manville Service to Industry. A complete catalog of Asbestos Roofings, Heat and Electric Insulations, Waterproofing, Industrial Flooring, etc. Complete details and specifications. Valuable reference book for architects. 260 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Truscon Steel Company, Youngstown, Ohio.

319. Truscon Building Products. Form D-376. Contains a brief description of each of the Truscon Products. 112 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

A. Wyckoff & Sons Co., Elmira, N. Y.

397. Wyckoff Wood Pipe. Catalog No. 42. A description of machine-made woodstave pipe and Wyckoff's express steam pipe casing. Contains also a number of pages of useful formulas and tables for hydraulic computation. 92 pp. Illustrated. Size, 6 x 9 in.

III FINANCING OF ENTERPRISES

The F. H. Smith Co., Washington, D. C.

1107. Fifty-three years of Proven Safety. Booklet relative to Smith First Mortgage Bonds, their safety, how they are safeguarded and how to invest in them. Offices in New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Minneapolis. 16 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 10½ in.

S. W. Straus & Co., 565 Fifth Ave., New York City.

183R. The Straus Plan of Finance. A book describing the methods of S. W. Straus & Co., in helping to finance the erection of the larger class of properties such as office and apartment buildings, hotels, loft buildings and similar structures. A book valuable to the architect who desires to study the business side of the profession. 24 pp. Illustrated. Size, 7¼ x 10½ in.

Loiter along the Dover Road. About you is England—its charm, its color, its texture. Dip your brush into Craftex and this England becomes yours. Yours to recreate as you will through textures of character and color on any surface to which paint will adhere.

CRAFTEX COMPANY

146 SUMMER STREET
BOSTON —•—•— MASS.

Offices in principal cities



Reproduced by Craftex Company, Courtesy of Milch Galleries

English Cottages by W. Elmer Schofield



Through Patient Days Often Far Into the Night—These Men Toil Toward the Goal of Better Light

It's the gray of morning. The great city sleeps. Seemingly the only living thing is the huge bulk, gruesome in the half light, of the food trains puffing and clanging their way down 10th Avenue.

At the corner of 24th Street, through a carelessly drawn blind a beam of light shows. Night after night, often for weeks without cessation—year after year for nearly 60 years in one location after another, this same light, gleaming for the same purpose, has shone out.

Under its source, eye shade drawn, a man toils. Often there is a group. On high stools before drawing boards working without thought of fatigue, without thought of pay, home forgotten, oblivious to everything but the quest of an ideal. Great masses of figures are compiled and tabulated. Untold sheets of intricately traced paper is garnered carefully into sheaves and the work goes on.

Without an ideal the world stands still. Without an ideal a business fails. In the accomplishment of an ideal lies satisfaction and content that no money can buy.

Is this infinite patience and toil with its confinement, its long hours, its smarting eyes and aching backs worth its reward? Ask a Frink engineer.

A drawing is made and a suffering cripple rests the easier because in some hospital Frink light soothes and calms. Or in some church, thousands are moved into reverent thought because of a soft religious light. Or perhaps a great work of art is made to reveal its glories because of the tireless patience of these men.

For every worthwhile endeavor, for every successful accomplishment, there must be the pioneers as well as the followers. Often the price the pioneer pays is high, but so is his spirit and you cannot change his spirit any more than you can change the height of his stature.

The greatest reward that can come to that select group who toil through the night is the accomplishment of their ideal.

THE FRINK CO. Inc.

239 TENTH AVE. NEW YORK CITY

Offices in Principal Cities

ALUMINUM PAINT

A New Resource in the Science of Housing Modern Industry



A NEW industrial paint, involving a new paint principle, has come to the fore to keep pace with the progress of latter day structural design.

Everywhere this new, decorative and super-protective paint is attracting the attention of architects and engineers because of the advantages inherent in its peculiar quality of "leafing".

Aluminum Bronze Powder, the pigment of Aluminum Paint, consists of tiny flakes of pure metallic Aluminum. When mixed with oil or varnish and applied with brush or spray, these tiny flakes flatten out against the surfaces, each overlapping its neighbor, forming an enduring "coat of metal" protection.

Aluminum Paint is being used to splendid effect on industrial interiors and exteriors, whether of wood, iron, steel, brick or concrete. One coat is sufficient for interiors, hiding completely any underlying color—even black. Aluminum Paint is an excellent water-proofing primer for wood.

Aluminum Paint is extraordinarily resistant to rust, corrosion, fumes and other destructive agencies. Its soft silvery gray sheen, which has unusual light reflecting and diffusing powers, does not discolor easily. And when washing is finally necessary, the process does not impair its original cheerful lustre.

A booklet—"Aluminum Paint"—which has been prepared, and which will be forwarded to you upon request, gives all the technical and practical properties principle of this new paint



Aluminum Company of America

2411 Oliver Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Offices in 18 Principal American Cities

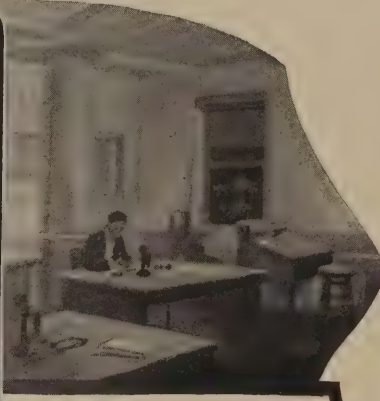
ALBANY, N. Y.	CHICAGO, ILL.	DETROIT, MICH.	NEW HAVEN, CONN.	PHILADELPHIA, PA.
BOSTON, MASS.	CLEVELAND, OHIO	INDIANAPOLIS, IND.	NEWARK, N. J.	PITTSBURGH, PA.
BUFFALO, N. Y.	DAYTON, OHIO	KANSAS CITY, MO.	NEW YORK, N. Y.	SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
ST. LOUIS, MO.		TOLEDO, OHIO	WASHINGTON, D. C.	

Aluminum Company of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, Montreal, Canada

ALUMINUM IN EVERY COMMERCIAL FORM

Specifications of most products advertised in THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT appear in the Specification Manual

JOHNSON DUAL THERMOSTAT



**Saves installing
additional night heating
apparatus**

WITH the Dual Thermostat System you can conveniently turn off heat of rooms, floors or sections not used, at close of day, for example - leaving heat on or accessible in rooms, etc. used. And when entire building becomes occupied again, next morning, for example, by the same convenient means you can turn heat on in all rooms and parts of the building for the day.

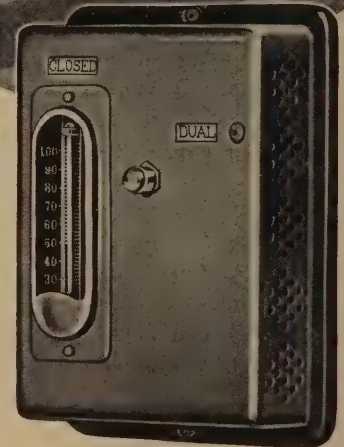
EVERY building that has frequent or even occasional night used rooms ought to be equipped with the Johnson System Of Temperature And Humidity Control and The DUAL THERMOSTAT — instead of an expensive heating arrangement for night used portions of the building. The cost of installation is greatly more favorable. The fuel economy obtained totals far higher. The reliability of operation is positively more certain. Its simplicity is not to be compared with. And with these night time advantages is the fuel saving automatic temperature regulation of the Johnson System by day as well. The addition of The DUAL THERMOSTAT adds little to the cost of installation. Double service is acquired. Total day and night heat control efficiency is the valuable result.

Become Fully Informed On The Present Johnson System Of Day and Night Temperature Control. Details Gladly Furnished, With a Working Model Demonstration Of The Dual Thermostat, On Request.

JOHNSON SERVICE COMPANY
Factory & Main Office - MILWAUKEE, WIS.

AUTOMATIC TEMPERATURE REGULATION SINCE 1885
TWENTY-NINE BRANCHES UNITED STATES & CANADA

JOHNSON
SYSTEM OF TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY CONTROL



**Such Buildings As
These Have It**

Detroit News Building	-	-	Detroit, Mich.
First National Bank	-	-	Hammond, Ind.
Poladore Building	-	-	South Bend, Ind.
Municipal Building	-	-	Greensboro, N. C.
Havenrich Building	-	-	Saginaw, Mich.
Schoellkopf Building	-	-	Buffalo, N. Y.
Merchant National Bank Building	-	-	Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Union Trust Company Bldg.	-	-	Elizabeth, N. J.
Brooks Building	-	-	Cleveland, Ohio
Noble Building	-	-	Boise, Idaho

And Many Others



"Build to last"

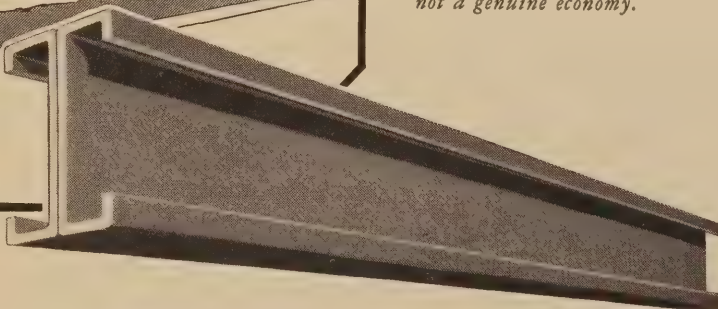
STEEL JOISTS

FOR ALL LIGHT OCCUPANCY BUILDINGS



FOR SCHOOLS

In many leading schools throughout the country GF Steel Joists are protecting the lives of the children and aiding in the maintenance of proper quiet for study. GF Steel Joist floor construction would be important even if it were not a genuine economy.



SCHOOLS are typical of the light occupancy buildings which you are called upon to design where safety is paramount and where economy is a prime necessity. In the floor construction of schools, GF Steel Joists can be *economically* employed to gain the fire-safety, rigidity and sound-proofness which are desired... *economically*, because GF Steel Joists require the minimum of labor in

the field, demand no special machinery whatever, and eliminate expensive form work. In school construction and in all light occupancy building, without exception, GF Steel Joists offer complete satisfaction at minimum cost. *Catalog sent free on request.*

THE GENERAL FIREPROOFING BUILDING PRODUCTS
YOUNGSTOWN OHIO

Manufacturers of a complete line of Firesafe Building Products
Also Waterproofing and Preservative Products

THE GENERAL FIREPROOFING
BUILDING PRODUCTS
YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO

Please send me data on GF Steel Joists
and a copy of The Fireproofing Handbook.

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Address _____

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THE SALMON TOWER
New York City



YORK & SAWYER
Architects



CHAS. T. WILLS COMPANY
Contractors



Interior Metal Trim by Dahlstrom

MR. SALMON discovered that Dahlstrom Quality and Service were fully equal to the severity of his demands and were priced well within the range of the cost factors by which he must necessarily be governed in engineering this colossal building.

The phenomenal speed with which this building is taking form is making even the sophisticated New Yorkers gasp, and betokens good judgment in the selection of Architects, General Contractor and Sub-Contractors.

Add prestige, attractiveness and economy by using Dahlstrom equipment in your projected building.

[[Dahlstrom has planned a most interesting exhibit at the Architectural and Allied Arts Exposition in New York, February 21st, to March 5th. By all means visit it.]]

DAHLSTROM METALLIC DOOR COMPANY

Incorporated 1904

Jamestown, N. Y.

Fire-turning metal in place of fire-burning wood for all doors and interior finish

New York—475 Fifth Ave. Chicago—19 So. La Salle St. Detroit—1331 Dime Bank Bldg.
Representatives in principal cities.

DAHLSTROM

Complete Elevator Inclosures

Metal Doors, Frames and Trim

Adjustable Partitions

Conduo-base

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Beauty Salon of the City of Paris Dry Goods Company, San Francisco, Calif. Floored with eighteen-inch squares of black and white Linotile, with black and white border.

Store Floors of Inviting Beauty and Comfort

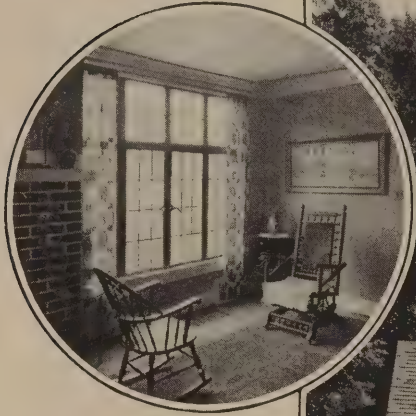
HERE is an excellent example of how the floor can be used to heighten the effect of beauty and comfort in a store. This Linotile floor has all the attractiveness and individuality of a ceramic tile design as well as restful comfort underfoot—a welcome relief from hard floors and sidewalks.

Linotile is a *resilient* tile, made of cork composition—quiet and easy underfoot, nonslippery and nonabsorbent. It is extremely durable, too, and withstands even heavy traffic near doorways and counters with very little sign of wear. The colors are solid and do not become dull or faded. Made in many sizes and colors, Linotile allows

the greatest freedom for individual designs and color combinations. It is readily adaptable to any decorative scheme, and can be laid over any smooth, dry base.

The 32-page book, "Linotile Floors for Public and Semi-Public Buildings" contains many illustrations in full color of Linotile designs together with complete information and specifications. It will be mailed on request. Write for it and for a free sample of Linotile. Address ARMSTRONG CORK & INSULATION COMPANY, *Division of Armstrong Cork Company*, 162 TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Linotile Floors



B. M. Jacoby residence
Chagrin Falls, Ohio.

Brooke & Burrows, Architects



For the correct small house

THE added decorative charm of steel casement windows, the pleasing lighting effects of their leaded panes, are today easily within the reach of designers of even such small houses as the one illustrated here.

Crittall Standardized Steel Casements, in a wide range of sizes and shapes suited to the architect's every idea of design, can be had at a cost permitting their use for the most modest of your commissions.

They may be had in either inward or outward opening types—both *guaranteed* wind and weather proof. Their construction combines the individuality and distinction of antique casements with every practical feature of correct ventilation and lasting strength.

May we send you our complete, illustrated catalog showing all types and sizes, or may our nearest representative submit a sample for your inspection?



Large lights of plate glass or small leaded panes are optional with the designer. All hardware is of solid, enduring bronze. Surpassing beautiful effects are possible to the experienced designer through the wide range of sizes, the varying widths in mullions and transom bars, and the flexibility which may be had in the arrangement of leaded glass.



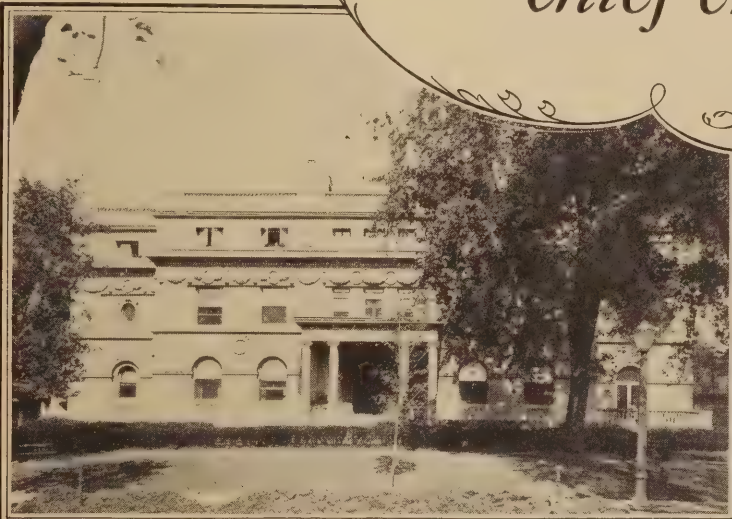
CRITTALL
CASEMENT WINDOW
COMPANY
10931 Hearn Avenue
Detroit, Michigan

*Also makers of Steel Casement
Windows built to the architect's sizes,
designs and specifications*

CRITTALL *Standardized* CASEMENTS

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"FIND US
THE BEST OIL BURNER"
-they asked their
chief engineer



One of the show places of St. Louis is the home of Jackson Johnson,
President, International Shoe Co.



THE happy experience with Oil-O-Matic in his own home confirmed Mr. Hume's judgment. Then, and not until then did he say, "install Oil-O-Matic." The pleasure these officials are deriving from Oilomatic heat is a sure guide as to which oil burner to recommend.



Now 19 officials of the world's largest shoe company are enjoying Oilomatic heat—many for as long as 3 years.

TO Fred Hume, oil heating is an open book. As an engineer he had worked for three years on oil burners. He knew that success lay in strictest observance of the four natural laws of oil combustion. And that popular acceptance depended on the adaptability of the burner to any grade of domestic oil.

In Oil-O-Matic he found what he himself was seeking. A completely automatic oil burner with no part inside the firebox. One that operates equally well with any suitable oil, light or heavy.

Your local oilomatician will gladly assist you in writing up the specifications. Our book, "Specifying Oil Heat" is most informative. From it you can easily determine how perfectly adapted Oil-O-Matic is to buildings of any size. Write for it today.



St. Louis installations made by Merrell & Co., Inc.

**WILLIAMS
OIL-O-MATIC
HEATING**

Williams Oil-O-Matic Heating Corporation, AA 127
Bloomington, Ill.

Please send me a copy of "Specifying Oil Heat" and the name of the local oilomatician.

Name

Street

City..... State.....



The lovely residence of Paul B. Jamison,
Director of the International Shoe Co.



Fred Hume has enjoyed Oilomatic heat
for over three years in his present home.

WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCER OF AUTOMATIC OIL BURNERS

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COLDEST REFRIGERANT

SERVEL

ECONOMICAL, ENDURING SERVICE

The "Duplex" unit

-21-A-

in steel cabinets



Model S-5
27½" wide, 25½" deep,
63" high (incl. casters), 5
cu. ft. food storage capacity,
48 ice cubes.



Model S-7
37½" wide, 26½" deep, 65½" high
(incl. casters), 7 cu. ft. food storage
capacity, 96 ice cubes.



Model S-10
43½" wide, 27½" deep, 70½" high
(incl. casters), 10 cu. ft. food storage
capacity, 120 ice cubes.

THE Servel "Duplex" unit—21-A—thoroughly tested and proved in actual service in thousands of installations—is now available in beautiful new cabinets of heavy pressed steel.

Servel offers in this new series of three popular sizes—pictured above—a new quality standard in the complete electric refrigerator for domestic service.

Every detail in design, construction, equipment and finish has been carefully studied to combine greater beauty and convenience with more economical, enduring performance.

Inspection of the models themselves

will convince you that enthusiastic public response will establish the new Servel series as the outstanding success of 1927.

Write now for descriptive literature, detailed specifications and price lists.

THE SERVEL CORPORATION

51 East 42nd Street, New York

CHICAGO	BOSTON	DETROIT	MINNEAPOLIS
SALT LAKE CITY	DENVER	ATLANTA	SAN FRANCISCO
LOS ANGELES	SEATTLE	DALLAS	ST. PAUL

London, England, Servel, Ltd.

Factories: Evansville, Ind. Carteret, N. J. Newburgh, N. Y.

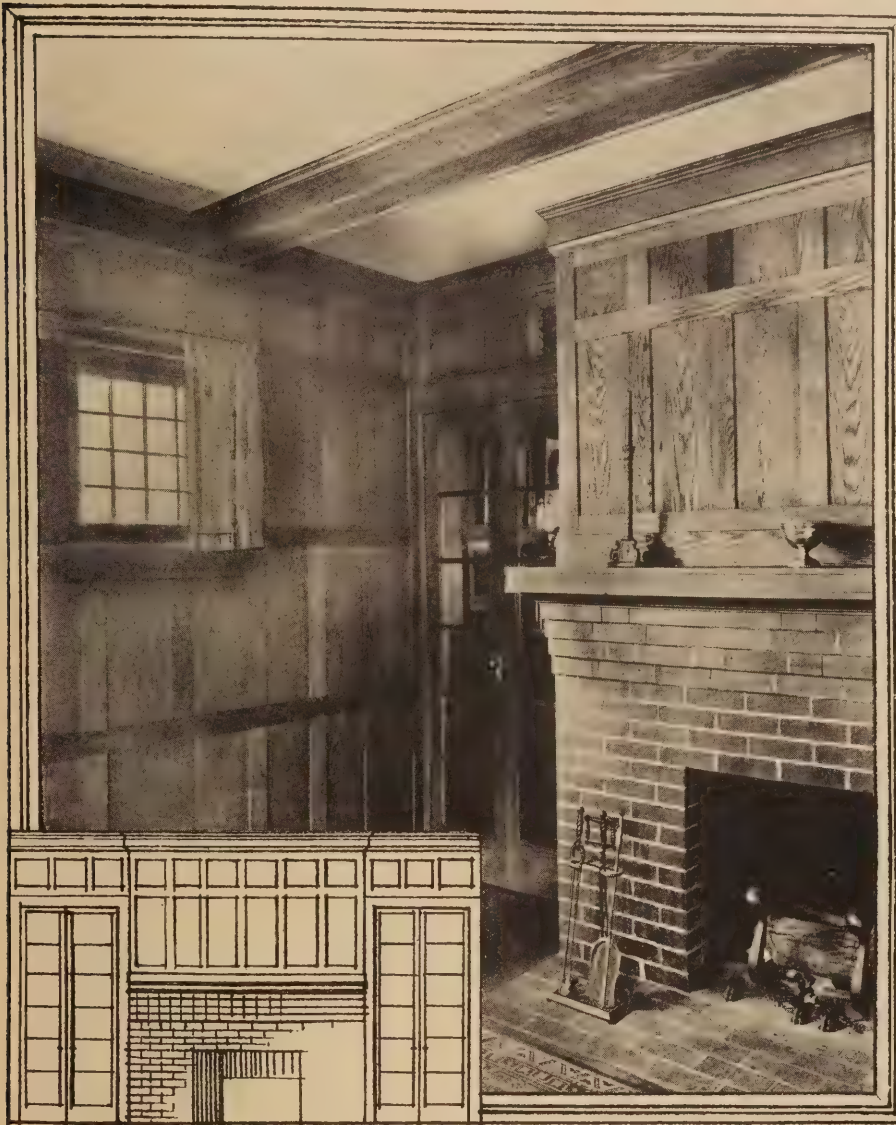


Servel is sold and serviced by more electric light and power companies than any other refrigerator. Also by franchised dealers everywhere.

The perfected
"Duplex" unit
21-A



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*Lincrusta-
Walton*
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

LINCRUSTA-WALTON reproductions of wood paneling give the effect desired at much less cost than actual wood. Any desired finish can be secured as with natural wood. Lincrusta-Walton is applied like wall paper but soon becomes as hard as cement and as waterproof. It therefore serves admirably wherever rough usage is possible.

The Lincrusta-Walton pattern illustrated is No. 604. It is but one of the fifty-two patterns of this material all of which are formed in high relief. Many of them are in color combinations providing a broad selection for any decorative need. Samples and portfolio will be sent on request.

LINCRUSTA-WALTON COMPANY

Division of The Tait Paper and Color Industries, Inc.

Plant and Head Office:

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Branch Offices: 3801 South Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

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IMPERIAL WALL PAPER CO.
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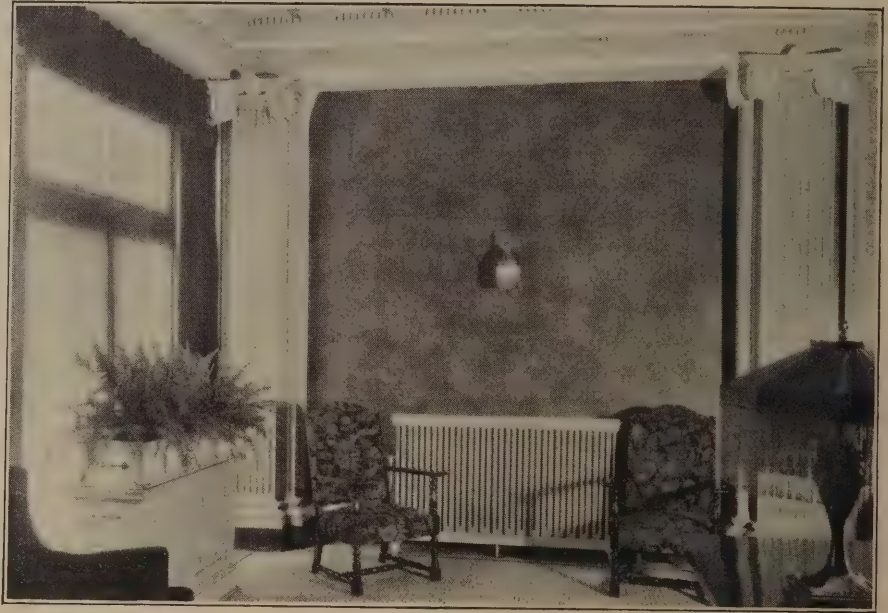
PLATTSBURG WALL PAPER CO.
Plattsburg, N. Y.

DISTINCTIVE DUTCH BOY INTERIORS

First of a series of advertisements describing interiors decorated with Dutch Boy white-lead and Dutch Boy flatting oil.



The capitals of the columns in the lobby are painted in varied shades of green and blue. The shafts and bases are finished in antique ivory.



The shaded Tiffany finish shown in this corner was used to give the lobby lounge-room a feeling of warmth and comfort. The shading is darkest at the top to give the appearance of a low ceiling. The treatment may be reversed when an appearance of height is desired.

Color Suggestions from the Hotel Wellington, New York

THE interior decorative scheme of the Hotel Wellington, New York City, has been much admired. The lobby, the offices, the bedroom suites were recently redecorated with the idea of achieving a quiet, dignified atmosphere.

Warmth and comfort is the dominating note in the lobby. The room is colorful and homelike. The walls have been treated with a rich Tiffany finish, which offers an effective background to the overstuffed mahogany furniture. The Tiffany finish is a combination of siennas, umbers, and Chinese blue, skilfully blended to give a leathery reddish-brown effect relieved with blue. Deep blue draperies harmonize with the sidewalls.

In order to lend a still brighter atmosphere to the room, the ornamental cornices have been carried out in brighter greens and blues, golden buff and cream. The wood trim, pilasters and columns

are in antique ivory. The capitals of the columns are finished in the same colors used on the cornices.

Sponge Mottle finish in bedrooms

In the bedroom suites, a sponge mottle finish has been used on the wall panels. The base of this finish is a light warm buff with a pale cream mottled over it with a coarse sponge. The ceiling above the picture molding is just off white. The moldings are finished in antique ivory. The stile is a light yellow buff.

The painting of lobby, offices and bedroom suites was all done with Dutch Boy white-lead and Dutch Boy flatting

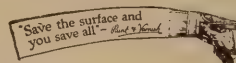


This sitting room corner shows a panel, stile, and molding treatment. A sponge mottle finish is used in the panel.

oil. Dutch Boy white-lead may be tinted to any desired color. This unlimited color range makes the distinctive finishes described above extremely easy to secure.

Write the Department of Decoration

National Lead Company's Department of Decoration planned and specified the wall effects used in the Hotel Wellington. The services of this department are yours for the asking. They will gladly assist you in any decorating problem you may have. Write them in care of our nearest branch.



NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

New York, 111 Broadway

Boston, 131 State Street

Buffalo, 116 Oak Street

Chicago, 900 West 18th Street

Pittsburgh, National Lead & Oil Co. of Penna., 316 Fourth Avenue

Philadelphia, John T. Lewis & Bros. Co., 437 Chestnut Street

Cincinnati, 659 Freeman Avenue

Cleveland 820 West Superior Avenue

St. Louis, 722 Chestnut Street

San Francisco, 485 California Street

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"... Once a wilderness, today a forest, tomorrow homes!"

Forever...

"From the days of the Pilgrim fathers America has been a forest nation, building beautiful and durable homes of wood. The finest of our forest wealth still remains. In the Douglas Fir region of the West Coast is a vast forest of healthy, vigorous, growing trees—young trees, mature trees, young trees, a forest forever!"

Now—today—tomorrow—forever... the Douglas Fir forest of the West Coast will supply the demand of American architects for strong, beautiful woods with which to build and embellish American homes.

Choice Douglas Fir lumber from this virgin forest is ready for the homes you are designing today—strong, light, durable dimension for framing; finely grained, evenly textured wood for interiors; wide, clear boards, siding and clean-cut mouldings for exteriors; wear-resisting flooring; tasteful doors and pattern-grain panels.

Douglas Fir, America's finest softwood, has three valuable forest associates: West Coast (Sitka) Spruce, West Coast Hemlock and Western Red Cedar.

West Coast (Sitka) Spruce, highly prized for fine musical instruments and for airplanes, is available for home-building as a smoothly textured non-warping wood at prices that are surprisingly moderate.

West Coast Hemlock, stronger per pound than any other non-resinous wood, is available for framing, sheathing, interior trim and floors. Light in color, it does not darken with age; even in texture, it does not sliver under extreme wear.

Western Red Cedar, the giant arborvitae, yields a light brown wood that withstands weathering and the ravages of decay in a truly remarkable manner. For walls, for roofs, for every exterior exposure, it has proven itself matchless.

Choice grades from virgin timber, are available in all these woods—it is only necessary to specify by name: Douglas Fir, West Coast (Sitka) Spruce, West Coast Hemlock and Western Red Cedar.

A beautifully illustrated booklet telling about these choice western woods will be mailed to you at once upon request. Send for it today. Address West Coast Lumber Bureau, 5562F Stuart Building, S Washington.

"... these rose to fairest proportion by the life that was in them, and blossomed into foliated capitals three hundred feet overhead..."
—CANOE AND SADDLE by Theodore Winthrop, who explored the Douglas Fir forests in 1853.
Photos by Cress, Seattle.

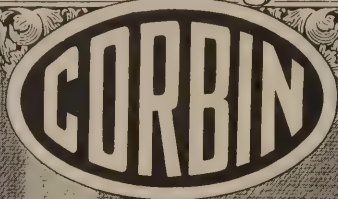
Durable
Douglas Fir
America's Permanent
Lumber Supply

W47A

Important West Coast Woods — Douglas Fir - West Coast (Sitka) Spruce - West Coast Hemlock - Western Red Cedar

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Good Buildings Deserve Good Hardware



When hardware works as agreeably as it looks it deserves to be called good. Corbin Hardware is Good Hardware

FROM an architectural viewpoint alone, what better argument could there be for Good Hardware than the strength and simplicity of this splendid Corbin Entrance Door Pull and Lock.

Imagine it upon a great bank or office building door. What dignity it would lend—what security it would give. And how willingly it would serve, year after year.

Like all Corbin Hardware—be it a humble hinge, the sophisticated Unit lock or a hard working door check—it is good to the core. Which is another way of saying it will work well, look well and serve well, as long as the building stands.

P. & F. CORBIN SINCE 1849 **NEW BRITAIN CONNECTICUT**
The American Hardware Corporation, Successor
 New York Chicago Philadelphia



Arbor Close Development
Forest Hills, Long Island

Robert G. Tappan,
Architect

Tudor Stone Roofs and Flagging

This roof is in perfect harmony with the architecture and the structural materials of this residence; it could not be otherwise for, like all Tudor Stone Roofs, it was designed especially for the building.

We always welcome the opportunity of cooperating with the architect in designing a Tudor Stone Roof.

Rising and Nelson Slate Company

Quarries & Main Office: WEST PAWLET, VERMONT

Office of Architects' Service Department, 101 Park Avenue, N. Y. City. Walter McQuade, Consulting Architect
CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA DETROIT BOSTON

*In clubs where society gathers you will find
the woodwork finished with*

Vitralite

The Long-Life Enamel



Bley & Lyman, Architects

Charles A. Goltz & Son Co. Inc., Painting Contractor

AMONG the outstanding country club-houses built in recent years, there is probably none surpassing in charm and refinement of detail, the new home of the Country Club of Buffalo. Its appealing colonial design has a perfect setting in the hills east of the village of Williamsville, Erie County, New York.

The beauty of the woodwork in this new club-house is further enhanced by being finished with Vitralite, the Long-Life Enamel.

The true merit of Vitralite is recog-

*"Save the surface and
you save all" Pratt's Varnish*

nized by discriminating architects in the United States and Canada who have for years appreciated its dependability. It is specified on all types of construction — modest homes and large city buildings, wherever the durability, beauty, and economy of an enamel are considered. Vitralite is guaranteed three years on exterior surfaces; it lasts indefinitely on inside work.

Consult the Pratt & Lambert Architectural Service Department — its members will be glad to help you solve your finishing problems.

PRATT & LAMBERT-INC., 98 Tonawanda St., Buffalo, N.Y. Canadian Address: 8 Courtwright St., Bridgeburg, Ont.

PRATT & LAMBERT VARNISH PRODUCTS

"61" FLOOR VARNISH

This is the durable floor finish which successfully withstands the destructive elements of hard service. It is specified by discriminating architects, and used wherever careful consideration is given to the beauty and permanency of a floor finish.

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The OFFICE BUILDING at Clinton and Joralemon Streets, Brooklyn, N. Y. Philip Freshman, Architect, Camstol Building Company, Builders. Heating Plant, three Pacific Boilers fired by five Todd Rotary Fuel Oil Burners. Installation by Todd Dry Dock, Engineering and Repair Corporation, foot of 23rd Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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INTERNATIONAL CASEMENTS



SKINNER RECITATION HALL
MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE

PUTNAM AND COX
ARCHITECTS

INTERNATIONAL METAL CASEMENTS are decidedly in keeping with the English architecture of this college building, and have the added advantage of providing maximum light and perfect ventilation—so essential to the classroom.

INTERNATIONAL CASEMENT CO. INC.

JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK

AGENTS IN PRINCIPAL CITIES



Another Reason for BRIXMENT

MANY of the difficulties in maintaining the winter building schedule are entirely eliminated for the architect who specifies BRIXMENT for mortar. Because another unusual quality of BRIXMENT mortar is that the setting time can be accurately controlled to reduce the chances of freezing to the minimum. Send for your copy of "BRIXMENT for Cold-Weather Masonry"; it tells the story in a nutshell. Louisville Cement Company, Incorporated, General Offices: Louisville, Kentucky.

Cement Manufacturers for Nearly a Century

BRIXMENT *for Perfect Mortar*

THATCHER

Round Boiler



*W*HEN you specify a Thatcher Round Boiler for your client's home, he will be delighted with its efficiency, economy and easy operation.

There is no other boiler as powerful for rated capacity or one which will so quickly start the radiators to sizzling, keep them continuously hot and require less coal for the amount of heat furnished. This is due to the carefully worked out equalization of grate surface, flue area and water circulation, the result of nearly a century's experience.

Thatcher dealers, located everywhere, are thoroughly experienced in the installation of Thatcher Boilers.

Printed matter and full information regarding Thatcher Round Boilers and other Thatcher products will be sent on request.



Thatcher Boilers are made in many sizes for both steam and hot water.

THE THATCHER COMPANY

Since 1850

CHICAGO
341 N. Clark St.

NEWARK, N. J.
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NEW YORK
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*Made, Installed and
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The uniformity of materials is controlled through physical and chemical tests, in the Moulding Laboratories, on all materials and finished product. The success of the installation is controlled through the employment of skilled mechanics only and through the supervision of trained engineers. From start to finish there is the complete unified control of the Moulding organization whose responsibility covers sixty years of business experience.

MOULDING FLOORS

T-M-B Flooring

A permanent, quiet flooring with a smooth, velvety, rubber-like texture. Applied in a variety of thicknesses, $\frac{1}{8}$ ", $\frac{1}{4}$ ", $\frac{1}{2}$ ", $\frac{3}{4}$ ", depending on existing conditions and conditions to be fulfilled. It is applied over cement or wood, forming a seamless, sanitary surface easy to clean. It gives distinctive service at a cost often less than for other floorings. Made in red, brown, green and black. Used in all kinds of buildings.

T-M-B Acid

Resisting Flooring

A special compound of T-M-B Flooring where protection is desired from acids, alkalies and water. In laboratories of schools, colleges and industrial plants T-M-B Acid Resisting Flooring has proved its ability to give long service under severely adverse conditions.

T-M-B Electrical

Insulating Flooring

Specially compounded to serve as a flooring that guarantees perfect electrical insulation. It is also waterproof and seamless. Extensively used by public utilities and in electrical departments of schools and colleges.

Dance Floor

Applied over any wood or cement surface in $\frac{1}{8}$ ", $\frac{1}{4}$ ", $\frac{1}{2}$ ", or $\frac{3}{4}$ " thicknesses, depending on existing conditions, or construction to be employed. It gives a smooth surface easily waxed to the desired slipperiness. Available in several colors. Unaffected by rain, snow, heat or cold. Used as outdoor dance floors in many leading amusement parks throughout the country.

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Composed of imperishable minerals that successfully defy frost, heat, rain and snow. Ideal for roof gardens and other open air surfaces used for recreation.

Moulstone

A permanent fire-proof floor for stores, lobbies, reception rooms, toilets and offices. An ideal flooring for making new floors over old ones. In variety of colors, permitting border, panel and inlay design. Can be scored to resemble tile. Applied over cement, wood sub-floors or old wood floors.

Moultyle

This is T-M-B Flooring in tile form and is the only resilient tile floor that can safely be used on ground floor and basement areas. Green, red and brown tiles afford almost any combination desired.

THOS. MOULDING BRICK COMPANY

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Moulding TMB Flooring
FLOORING

MADE, LAID AND GUARANTEED BY US—60 YEARS OF RESPONSIBILITY

SARGENT

Locks & Hardware



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HARDWARE

WARWICK APARTMENT HOTEL
Houston, Texas

Brickey, Wiggins & Brickey and
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QUITE ambitious building programs are under way in the Lone Star State. The Warwick Apartment Hotel is but one of many new structures that have been equipped with Sargent hardware. In the multiple-home building of this character beauty of pattern in hardware is equally important as freedom from mechanical defects. Sargent locks and hardware of solid, time-defying brass or bronze provide both—as well as a system of master-keying that is not surpassed for convenience and security. Representative dealers in all cities.

SARGENT & COMPANY, *Hardware Manufacturers*
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New York: 92 Centre Street

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Specifications of most products advertised in THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT appear in the Specification Manual

An Open Letter to ARCHITECTS *and* ENGINEERS ~

GENTLEMEN:

HERE'S REAL NEWS. Prof. Geo. F. Gebhart, M. E., in the laboratory of Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago, Illinois, and Professor L. S. O'Bannon in the College of Engineering of the University of Kentucky, Lexington, have conducted extensive tests on the Type ME Fan and have issued certified performance sheets covering every phase of efficiency, capacity, pressure, etc., together with characteristic curves.

The above were selected to make these tests for three reasons:

(1) The New York Blower Company having conducted its own performance tests and having obtained results so favorable, that to avoid any suggestion of exaggeration or appearance of self-serving declarations, they called upon disinterested and competent authorities to give an unbiased report. In other words to have the rating of the ME Fan certified.

(2) Engineers supervising tests are experienced men nationally known for their probity, skill and experience in experimental and research work of this nature.

(3) The equipment in these laboratories is modern, insuring accurate results.

Architects and engineers will be interested to know, as a result of these findings, that the ME Fan in mechanical efficiency and performance is unsurpassed.

A limited number of portfolios have been compiled showing the complete tests in all details together with photographs of the apparatus used. A portfolio will be submitted to those desiring to study the fan tests thoroughly.

In addition to its certified performance, there are other features of the ME Fan that will commend it, such as appearance, quality and durability.

Catalog No. 100 (A. I. A. 30d1.), a 32-page book describing fully the ME Fan and containing complete capacity sheets, will be gladly sent to anyone upon request.

Yours very truly,

**[NEW YORK
BLOWER
COMPANY]**

2258 South Halsted Street
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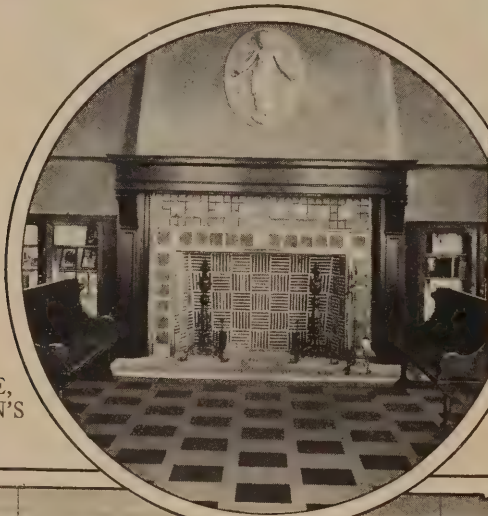
BONDED FLOORS

in the McGregor Library

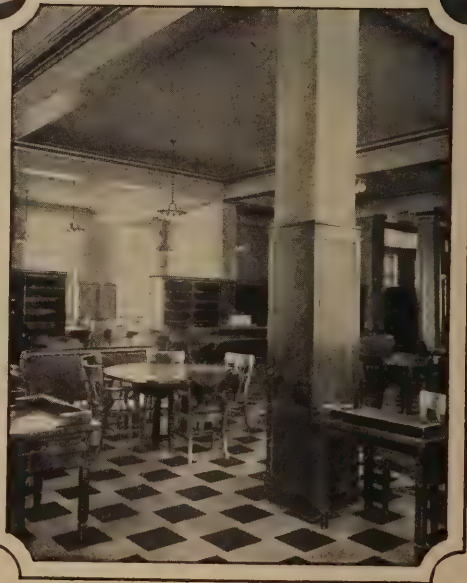


DELIVERY HALL

McGREGOR LIBRARY, HIGHLAND PARK, MICHIGAN. Architects: Tilton & Githens. Associate Architect: Frank Eurich.

FIREPLACE,
CHILDREN'S
ROOMCHILDREN'S
ROOM

A LONG VISTA DOWN THE COLORFUL FLOOR



ADULTS' READING ROOM

THE interesting and artistic pattern used here—in 12 x 18 inch buff and 12 x 12 inch mahogany brown tiles—is but one of hundreds of different effects obtainable in *Gold Seal Treadlite Tile* and other Bonded Floors. No matter what the style and color scheme of the interior, you can have made up in one of the four types of Bonded Floors a design that is exactly suitable. If you wish, we will draw up and submit for your approval patterns for floors of buildings you are planning.

BONDED FLOORS COMPANY, INC.

New York Philadelphia Boston Cleveland Detroit
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For your 1927 Oak flooring jobs

BEAUTY in Oak floors will be an outstanding factor in the minds of buyers and builders of better homes in 1927. To obtain this, it will be necessary to consider grain, texture and color of the Oak Flooring.

A floor that is coarse in grain, uneven in texture and lacking in color harmony in an otherwise beautiful interior may cast discredit upon the entire efforts of the architect. Such a possibility can be avoided by specifying a brand of flooring that will assure fine grain, even texture and the utmost color harmony.

Ritter Appalachian Oak Flooring is made exclusively from timber grown in the heart of the best Oak-producing region. Here fine grain and even texture are assured by slow, uniform tree growth under ideal conditions of climate, soil and drainage.

The native superiority of the Oak and the exacting skill used in its manufacture make Ritter Oak Flooring easier and more economical to lay, nail and finish than flooring produced from Oak grown under less favorable conditions, and manufactured with less care. These savings, together with the increased satisfaction derived from beautiful floors, more than offset the slight difference in initial cost.

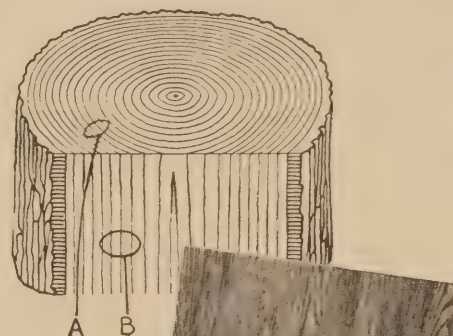
Write the Ritter Research Department for complete information on Oak flooring.

Note — The same excellent qualities which are so characteristic of Ritter Appalachian Oak Flooring also make Ritter Appalachian Oak Lumber superior for interior trim.

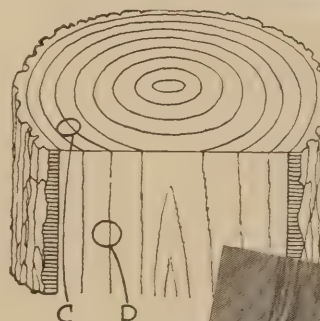
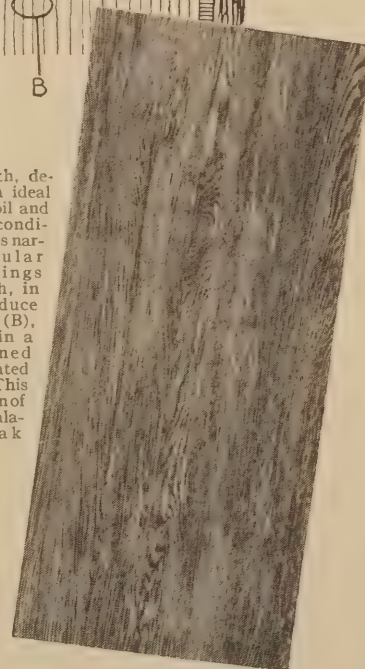
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Appalachian Lumbermen since 1890

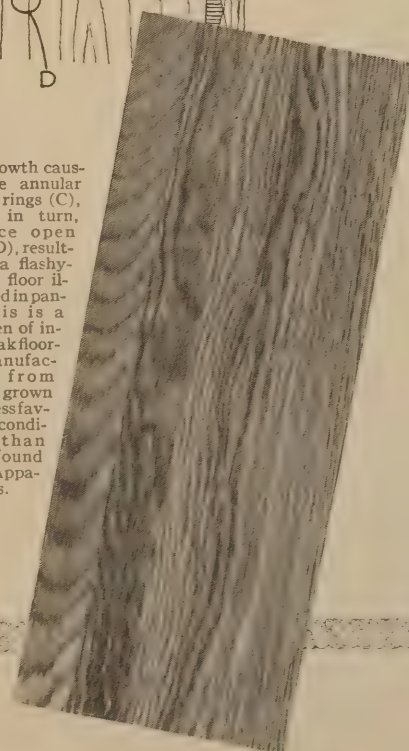
General Offices: Dept. A, Columbus, Ohio



Slow growth, dependent on ideal climatic, soil and drainage conditions, causes narrow annular growth rings (A), which, in turn, produce close grain (B), resulting in a fine-grained floor illustrated in panel. This is a specimen of Ritter Appalachian Oak Flooring.



Fast growth causes wide annular growth rings (C), which, in turn, produce open grain (D), resulting in a flashy-grained floor illustrated in panel. This is a specimen of inferior Oak flooring manufactured from timber grown under less favorable conditions than those found in the Appalachians.



*Meet "Old
in Sydney -*

*Reliable"
Australia*



No
"2081"

Push Switch



The Commercial Bankers Bldg.,
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RELIABILITY rises in value the farther you get from your source of supply. Your specifications grow more specific for products enjoying your confidence.

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Into that situation goes "OLD RELIABLE"—into two of the finer new buildings in Sydney, Australia . . . A switch well known to "stand on its own" for more than a generation.

These installations in distant lands carry recommendations for jobs nearer home. First and last they recommend that you send for the H&H Catalogue if you haven't it!

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Twenty-years' successful experience in the manufacture of magnesia flooring is your assurance of the responsibility that stands behind an unusual guarantee.

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Your demands on flooring are simple and definite. You want it to last as long as possible. You want ease and economy in maintenance. You want harmonious blending with your general scheme.

We're making the flooring you want—Asbestone. Its growing popularity among architects, particularly for buildings where floors get severest wear, is a significant fact.

Asbestone is ideal for public and semi-public buildings—schools, community buildings, churches, hospitals, office buildings, apartment buildings, clubs, dining rooms. It wears indefinitely; and always looks well.

Write us for a list of buildings in which you can see Asbestone in use; also for samples and prices.

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Architects: { JOSEPH BEDNARIK
JOSEPH J. NOVY

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Greendales

for churches of all kinds



[[United Presbyterian Church, Oak Park, Ill. "561 Full Range" used.
Architects, E. E. Roberts and Elmer C. Roberts. Contractor, N. H. Peterson.]]

THE everlasting charm of Greendale Face Brick brings nearer to its purpose many an imposing House of Worship.

Whatever the character of the church edifice or the nature of its surroundings, the architect finds in Greendales a medium that is wonderfully responsive to every requirement.

Beauty and variety of colors and individuality of texture are the characteristics that distinguish Greendales. Countrywide acceptance affords proof of their adaptability and popularity.

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Electricity and Glass have combined to give a light approaching Daylight

The genius of Edison—the unceasing labor of highly skilled scientists—the expenditure of millions of dollars, have resulted in the production of the most wonderful device for artificial lighting ever made by man—the newest types of MAZDA electric lamps.

These new lamps give so much light, that it is necessary to modify and control their brightness, for the same reasons that the blue sky and the white clouds are needed to temper the powerful rays of the sun.

And so the glass industry, which for thousands of years has supplied necessities and luxuries for advancing civilization, has come forward with a new kind of glass called "CELESTIALITE"—a *patented* glass of three layers—clear, translucent white, and blue (corresponding in their effect to the clear air, the white clouds and the blue sky). Combined—the new lamps and the new glass give a light approximating the best of all light—Daylight.

Install Celestialite so that you, too, may have the complete satisfaction that comes from having perfect light. Celestialite will pay daily dividends in better working conditions and increased efficiency.

Write for free fragment showing the unique construction of Celestialite glass.

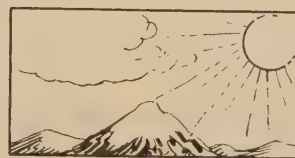
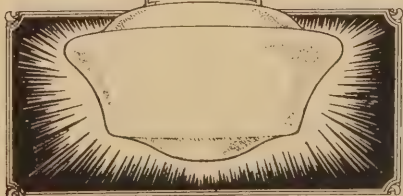
~Celestialite Division~

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CELESTIALITE

(PATENTED)

NEXT TO DAYLIGHT



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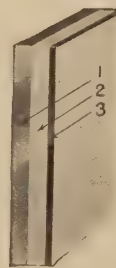


2. The White Clouds

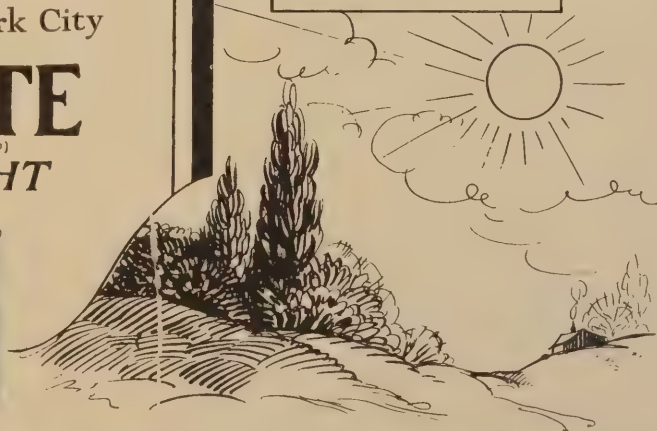


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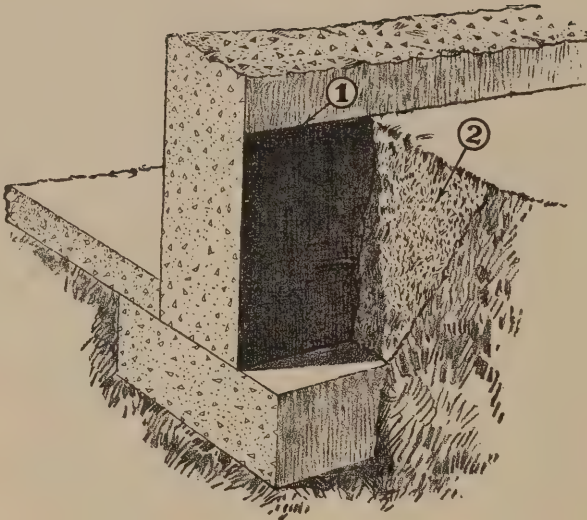
The three layers of CELESIALITE



1. Crystal clear like the air.
2. Translucent white like the clouds.
3. Rectifying blue as in the blue sky.



HORN-WATER-PROOFINGS



PROBLEM III

Damp-proofing Foundations to Exclude Surface Drainage

Surface drainage water, present in the ground after rainfall and during the thaws of early spring, is absorbed by non-waterproofed foundation walls, causing damp basements.

SOLUTION

① Dehydratine No. 4 applied to back of wall below grade.

② Back fill.

Apply to exterior surface of foundation wall, from footing course to grade level, two coats of Dehydratine No. 4, an asphaltic brush coating, which will permanently prevent absorption of drainage water by the concrete wall.

Dehydratine No. 4 bonds permanently to the concrete, is chemically inert, remains plastic and elastic, and is not absorbed by the back fill.

SPECIFICATIONS

A. C. Horn Company's standard specifications for these and any other water-proofing problems furnished upon request.

A.C. Horn Company LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.
211 Horn Building

*Hotel Del Monte, Del Monte,
Cal. Louis P. Hobart, Architect*



*Graybar Building, New
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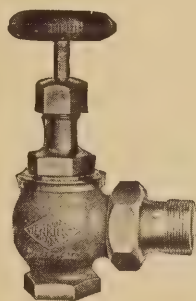


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As easily in Maine as Florida, Chicago as Dallas—Jenkins Valves are obtainable, throughout America. Plumbing and heating and mill supply houses everywhere carry them.

This nation-wide distribution means prompt service in supplying the Jenkins Valves, specified by the architect. It aids the contractors to keep pace with building schedules. The Hotel Del Monte, Del Monte, California, and the Graybar Building, New York City, illustrated above, are typical examples of the buildings in which Jenkins Valves are used. Jenkins are specified because architects know they represent an investment in assured service—true valve economy.

Be sure of the genuine, specify "Jenkins Diamond Mark Valves."



*Fig. 168
Jenkins Bronze Radia-
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*Fig. 325
Screwed, Jenkins
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Gate Valve*

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SINCE 1864.

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Buffalo-Carrier heating and ventilating works for you the whole year 'round.

In winter, temperature to suit, with just the right degree of humidity is easily maintained.

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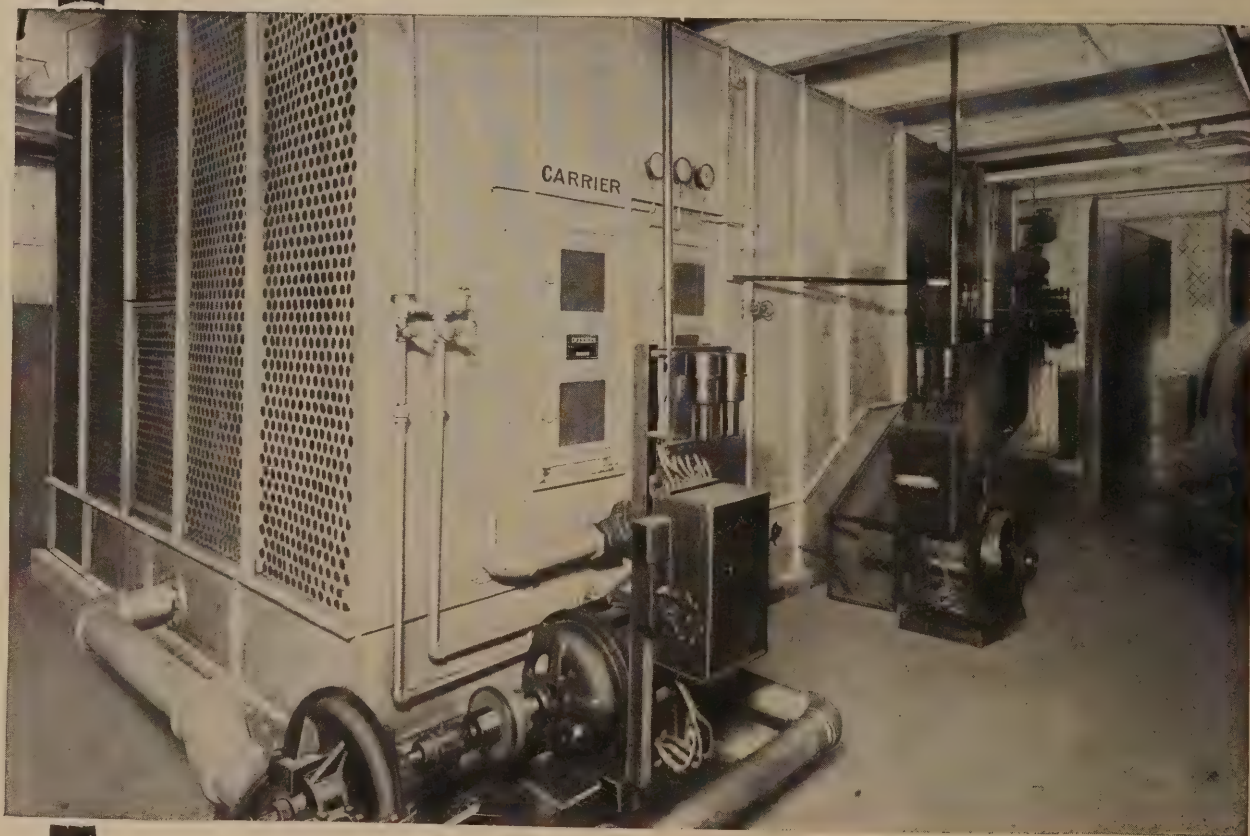
Only Buffalo-Carrier equipment can give your client just this kind of simple efficient control, and once they've experienced it, they'll accept no other.

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Skyline Architecture

The Ritz Tower, New York. Emery Roth, Architect

The departure of the heavy overhanging cornice and the arrival of setback design have brought various ways of "easing the building into the sky."

Atlantic Terra Cotta modeling modifies the heavy vertical and horizontal lines, and gives lightness and grace in the place

of ponderous weight. Terra Cotta pinnacles and finials terminate the building without sharp break.

The forty-two-story Ritz Tower, New York, uses light gray Atlantic Terra Cotta in Italian Renaissance detail to modulate the breaks in the shaft, and at the roof to prevent an abrupt termination.



Atlantic Terra Cotta Company

19 West 44th Street, New York

Atlanta Terra Cotta Company
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Harold F. Kellogg, *Architect*

American Apartment Houses of Today

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Illustrating

Plans, Details, Exteriors and Interiors of Modern City
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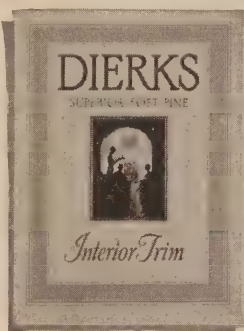


The above interior is finished in Weathered Oak, while the flooring is natural finish Dierks pine. Built-in features such as book-cases are easily constructed with Dierks Superior Soft Pine.

Beauty, Individuality, Good Taste

THERE was a time when the wood-work of every room in a home was finished in the same style. Today, Dierks Superior Soft Pine provides a wood for interior trim that can be finished in any style, allowing for a variety of treatment for the various rooms. Dierks Superior Soft Pine has these advantages:

Its natural figure is beautiful and varied.
It has a smooth, soft, uniform texture.
It is free from pitch.



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It is kiln-dried by a special process preventing checking, twisting, shrinking and warping.

It is easily worked.

It stays in place permanently.

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It takes and holds paints, stains or enamels perfectly.

It is properly manufactured from selected soft yellow pine timber.

It is shipped in clean cars.

It is grade-marked and trade-marked.

Dierks

Lumber & Coal Co.

Gates Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.



THE Dierks Lumber & Coal Company with general offices at Kansas City has grown from a single little lumber operation into the major operations centering at Wright City and Broken Bow, Oklahoma, and Dierks, Arkansas, with planing mills at DeQueen and Hot Springs, Arkansas, and a hardwood mill at Broken Bow. The annual output approximates 150 million feet.

The plants represent the highest standards of equipment and manufacturing. Almost all pine stock is kiln dried and stored in sheds. Here lumber manufacturing is carried to the utmost refinement and waste reduced next to nothing. Experienced mill men are in complete charge of the plants.

Paralleling the expansion of manufacturing facilities, the company has constantly added to its timber holdings and has put into effect permanent reforestation. This assures the continued production of Dierks Superior Soft Pine for a long time.

Dierks
Lumber & Coal Co.
Gates Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

"PATENTS PENDING"



*United States Mortgage Bond Co., Ltd.
H. S. Angell, Architect, Detroit, Mich.*

*Featured at the left is one of the windows
used in this building.*

WHEN the architect and owners of the above building decided to use Kawneer Solid Nickel Silver Windows their verdict was based largely upon economy.

The original cost of Kawneer windows is the final cost. The sturdy mouldings which are formed from heavy gauge rustless metal are securely welded at all joints. Painting and finish-

ing or future replacement due to corrosion, is eliminated.

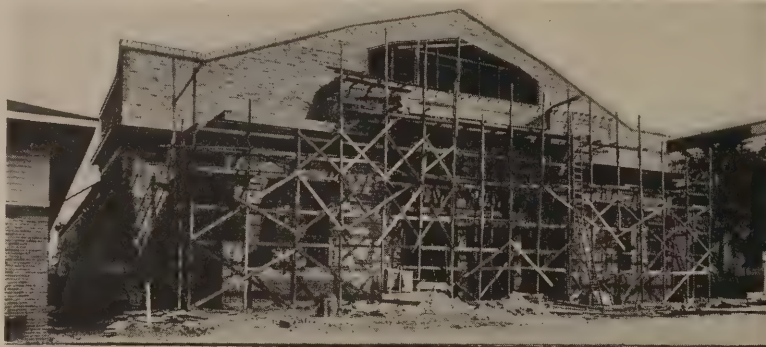
In addition to this the interlocking of sash and jamb is so positive that the passage of cold air through these points is rendered impossible, thus reducing fuel costs.

These features tend to minimize the upkeep and operating costs of any building.

Information pertaining to Windows or Store Fronts will be gladly furnished.



THE
Kawneer
COMPANY
NILES, MICHIGAN



Agricultural Building, Michigan State Fair, Detroit, Mich.
"Gunitite" Work by Our Contract Department

"GUNITITE" STUCCO OVER BRICK

OVER any base "GUNITITE" assures a satisfaction not obtainable with hand placed material.

Note accompanying photographs of Michigan State Fair Buildings recently completed — "GUNITITE" over Brick. Architectural details are accentuated, positive adhesion and absolutely weatherproof, waterproof and fire-proof conditions assured.

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United Metal Elevator Enclosures provide maximum fire-safety and permit rapid handling of passengers in this modern store, considered one of the finest in Ohio.

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Should the press of business keep you away, we shall be just as glad to send you complete information by mail on United Metal Elevator Enclosures, Doors and Trim, Partitions and Conduo-Base.

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**UNITED METAL
PRODUCTS COMPANY**
CANTON, OHIO

UNITED METAL DOORS

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SMITH'S IMPROVED PANIC EXIT LOCKS



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Doors with Mullion

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Made by

The Steffens-Amberg Co.
Newark, N. J.



Pat. Dec. 1, 1925

Made in Brass and
Bronze.

Small number of work-
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out of order.

Heavy and simple in
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Made to meet the re-
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Door Panic Lock is
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No mortising.

Easily installed.

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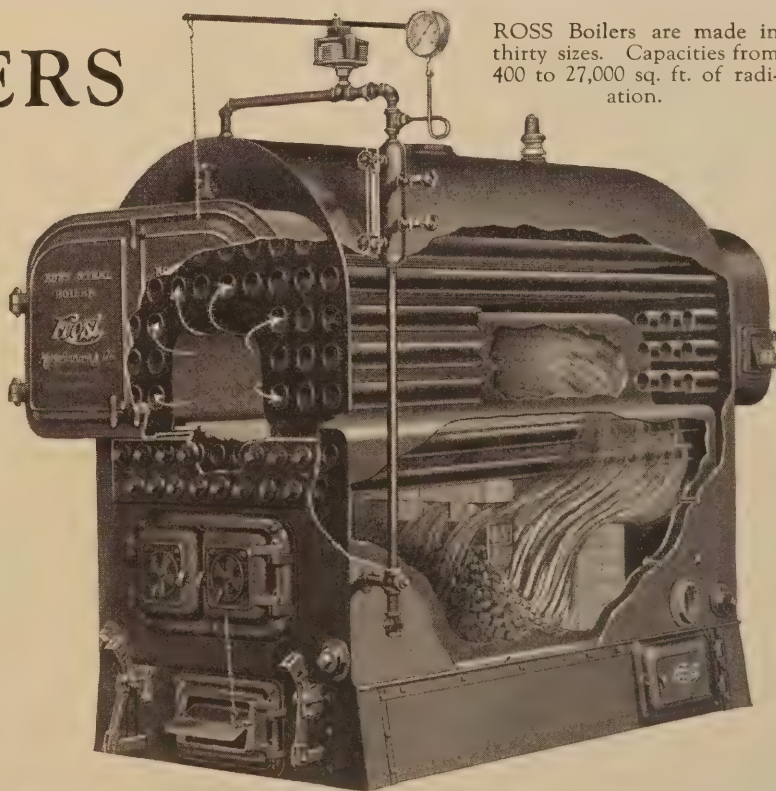
ROSS BOILERS

have a
smokeless digestion

Boiler dyspeptics are doomed. Like humans, many are fed in unlimited quantities with little effect. Indigestion may be an acquired disease with people, BUT—it is a built-in malady in boilers.

The digestive organs of ROSS Boilers are so built that they absorb the heat units. The water circulation, exposed surfaces and general design admit of the greatest economy of fuel—either low-grade coal or oil.

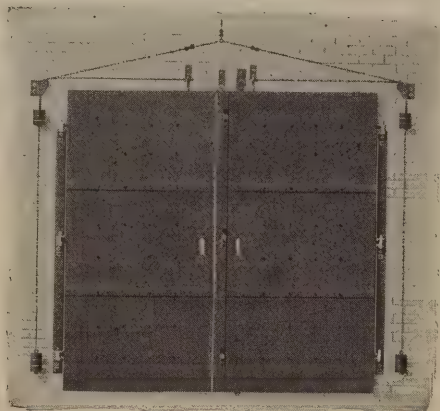
*There are ten convincing reasons
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Our catalog tells why.
Write for it.*



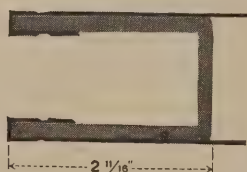
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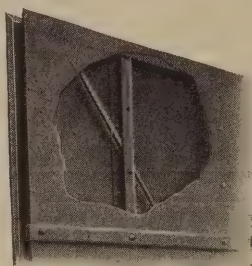
Main Office
and Works: 1526 Henderson Street,
Galesburg, Ill.



Wilson Fireproof Air Chamber Doors come either in hinged or sliding type. In both, the construction is the same. Bolt heads show where steel plates are bolted to vertical channels.



This section is of the edges of the door. The channel frame runs completely around it. 24 gauge galvanized sheet steel covers this frame, and is lapped around and spot welded to it.



Showing how galvanized steel plates are bolted through vertical channels. A diagonal channel in each door prevents sagging.

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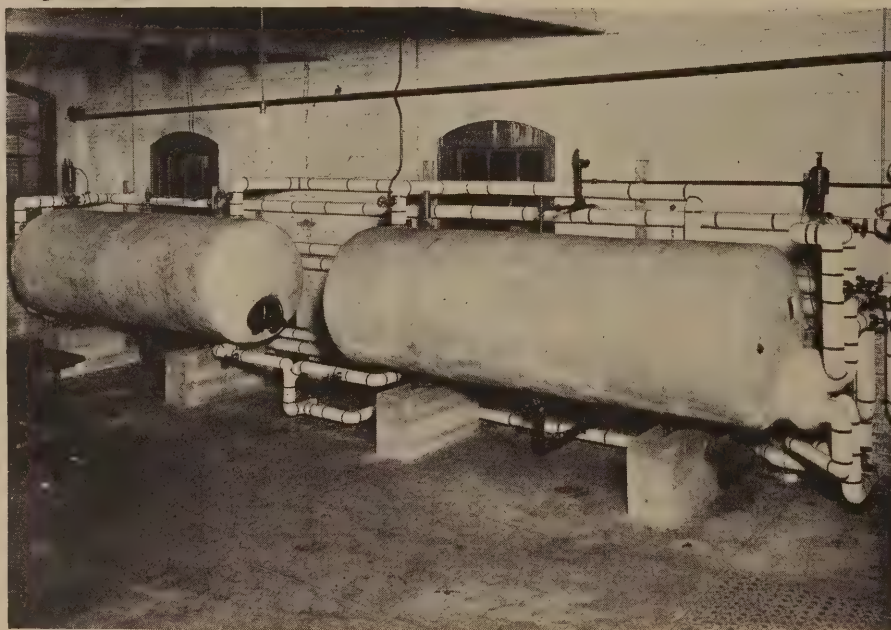
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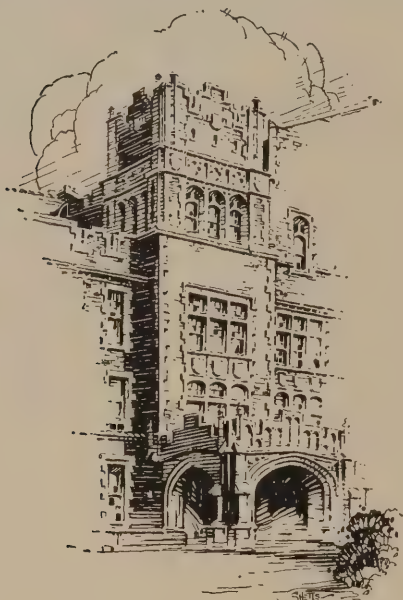
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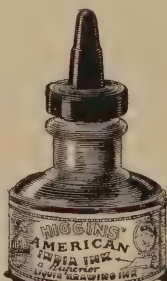
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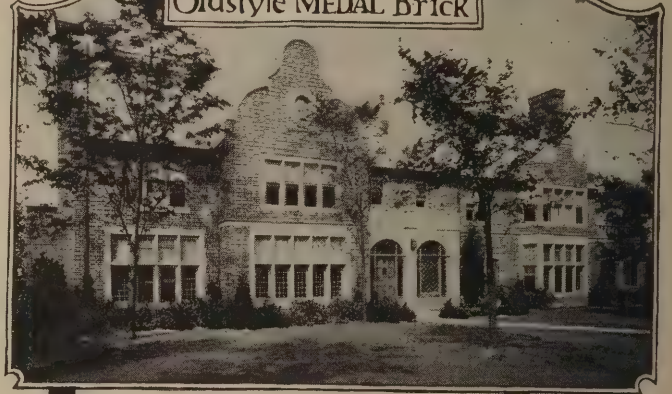
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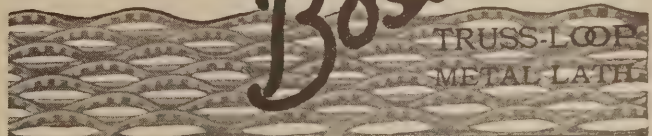
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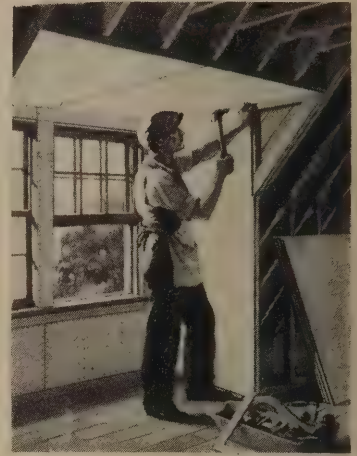
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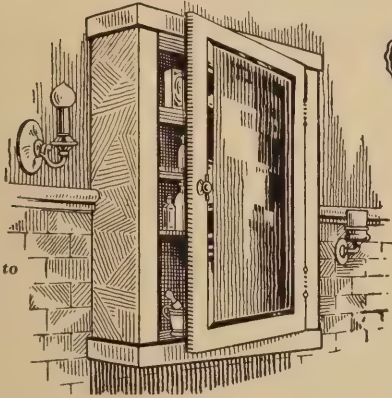
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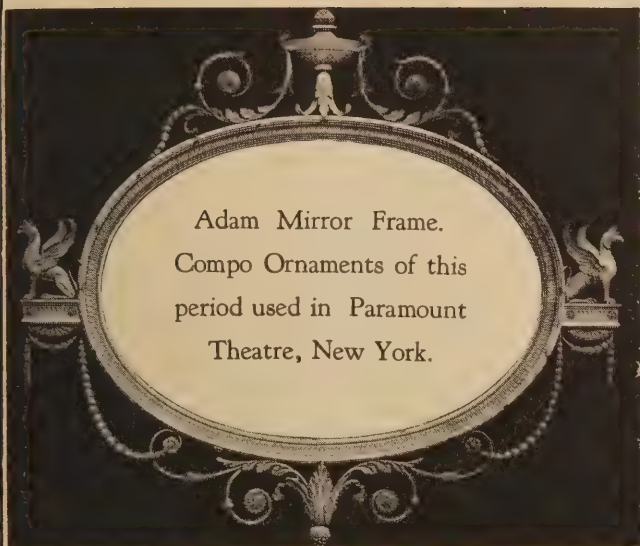
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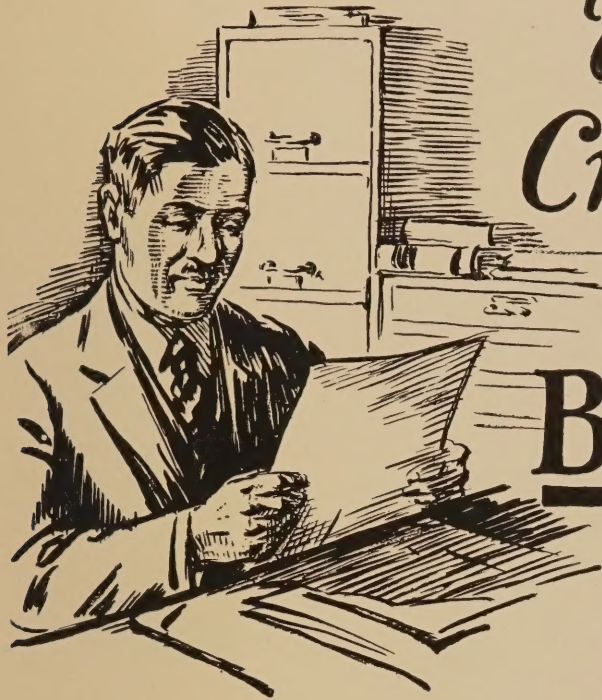
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A reliable aid is here—in this publication. Most of the manufacturers in this issue have been running their advertising in this publication continuously year after year.

They are established. They do not advertise something they cannot deliver. They cannot deliberately exaggerate product merit or institutional service.

Why? Because this publication is A.B.P.—meaning it is a member of the Associated Business Papers. This means, broadly, that this publisher has that basic A.B.P. requirement—integrity.

If a product you need is not advertised in this publication, ask the publisher to direct you to a reliable source.

THE orders you take come under the watchful eye of the credit man.

How about the orders your company places—the orders that you make?

If the reliability of the manufacturer is checked when you sell it should be checked when you buy.

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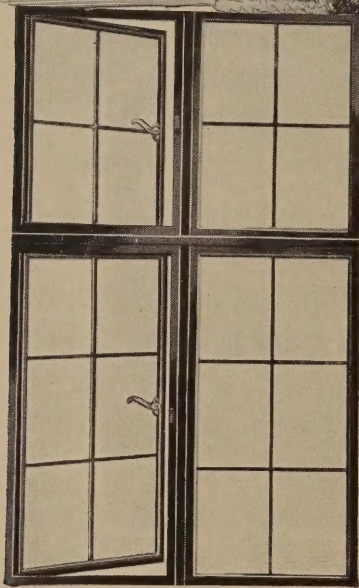
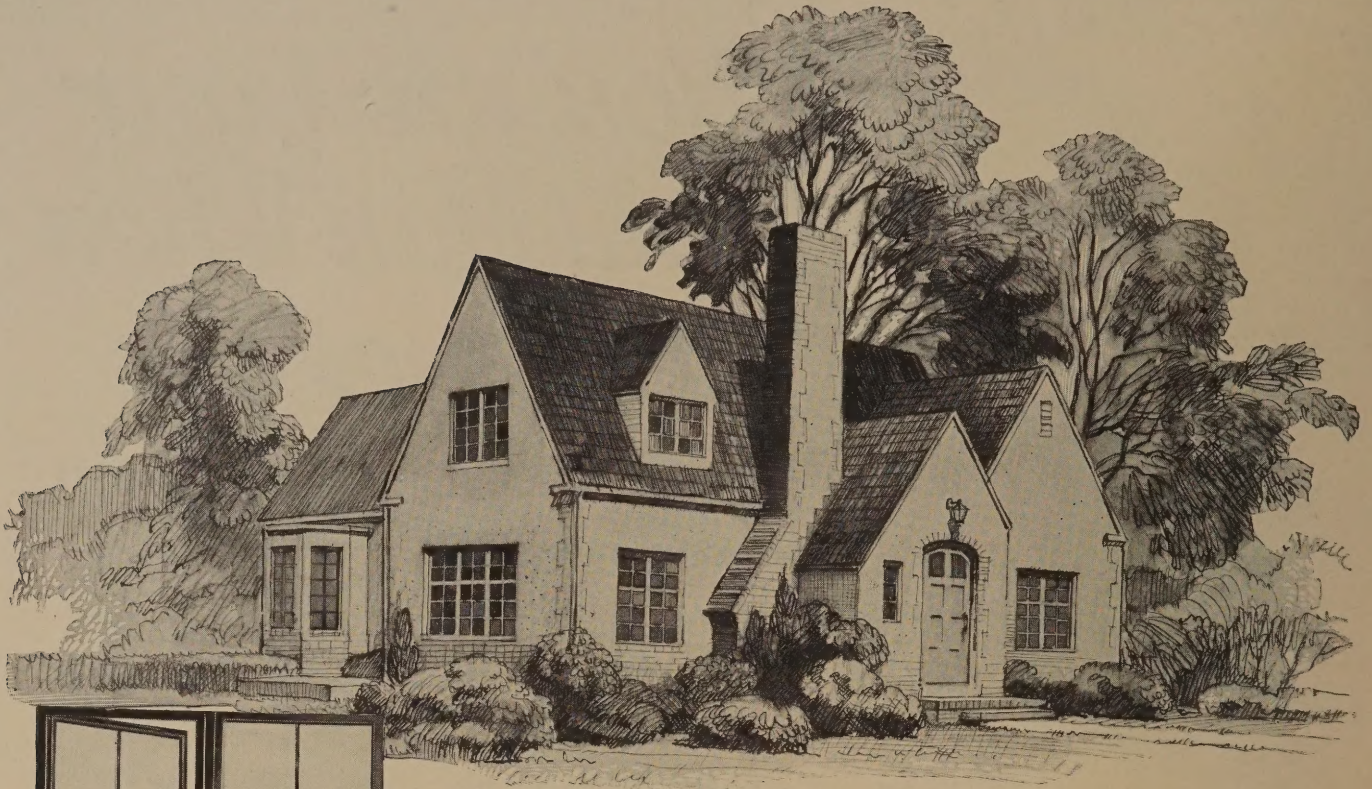
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*Architectural Details now ready for mailing.
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Trussed Concrete Steel Co. of Canada, Ltd.,
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Truscon copper steel standard Basement Windows furnished in 3 convenient sizes allow double daylight and trouble-free ventilation of the sub-grade rooms.

TRUSCON

★ **COPPER STEEL**

STANDARD CASEMENTS AND BASEMENT WINDOWS

★ **COPPER ALLOY STEEL RESISTS RUST**
An enduring better steel for the manufacture of Steel Windows. Copper Steel assures permanent value and performance at minimum first cost.

Specifications of most products advertised in THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT appear in the Specification Manual

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TERRA COTTA

Always a Sign of
Quality Terra Cotta



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In the creative arts complete freedom is essential for full expression and individuality. With its extreme flexibility of form—of color—of texture—Midland Terra Cotta eminently and faithfully expresses the ideals of architect and builder.

Midland Terra Cotta Company

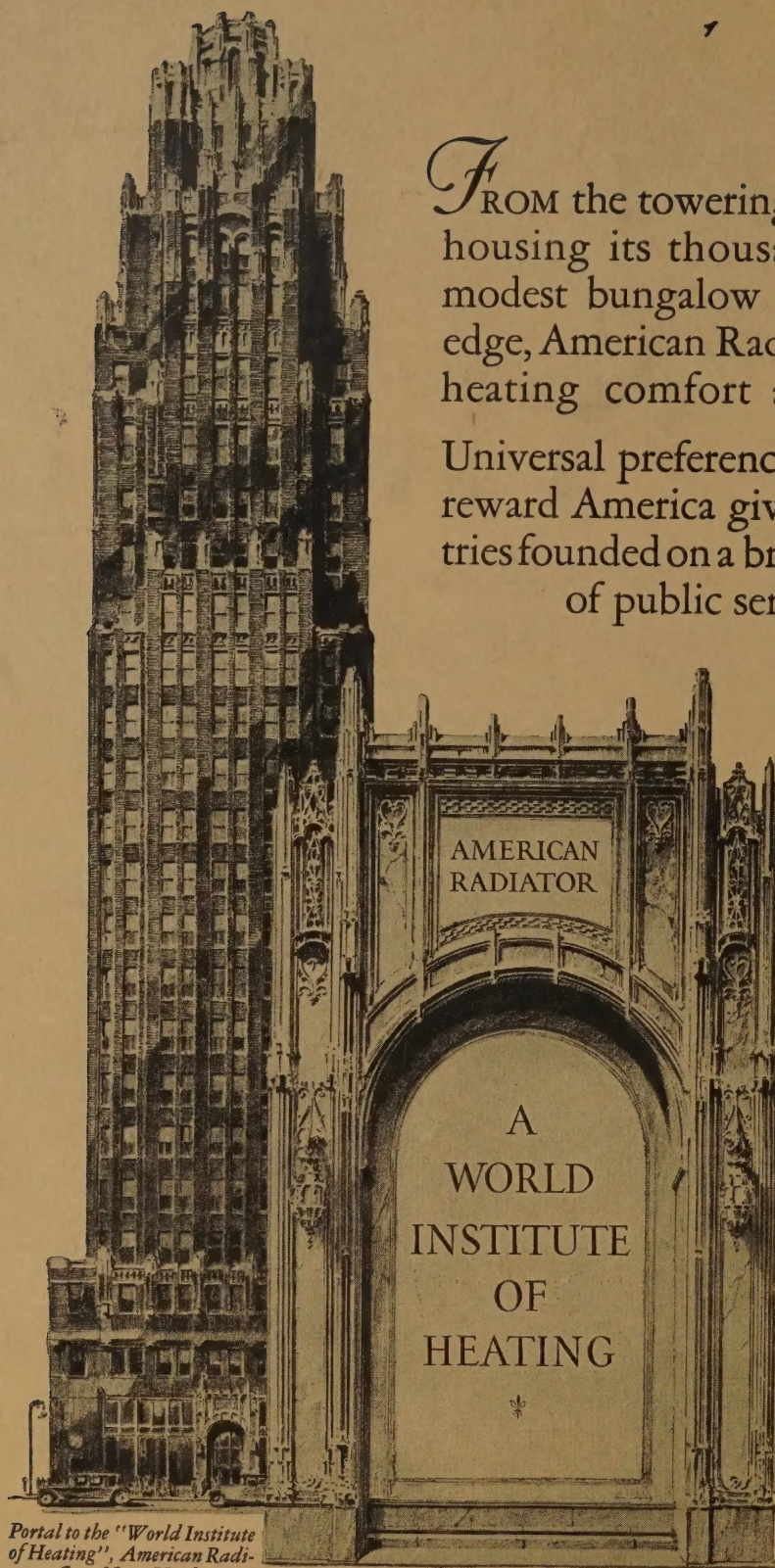
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